AT JOLIET.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Probuse,
IET. Ill., March 25.—This city has been the

were, with one exception,—and that is so badly damaged as to be almost worthless,—burned to the ground.

The losses, which are partially covered by insurance, are as follows: Macomber & Ingalla, real estate and loan agents, who owned and occupied the first building in the block, and who—saved their office furniture and fixtures, lose \$600 on the building, which is insured in the American Central, of St. Louis, for \$800. J. O. Gorman, general news, \$tationery, and fruit-dealer, estimates his loss at \$7,500 on stock and building. Insured for \$3,460 in the following companies: Pive hundred dollars on stock in the Howard, of New York; \$700 on stock in the Western, of Toronto, Canada; \$500 on furniture and fixtures in the Ben Franklin, of Allegan, Pa.; \$750 on stock in the Underwriters' Agency; \$600 on fixtures. Insured for \$1,000 in the Orient of Hartford, Conn., and the North British & Mercantile of London; \$500 in each Company. The fixtures are insured in the Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, for \$300, in each Company. The fixtures are insured in the American Central, and managed to save a large part of his stock. J. M. Browne & Son, druggists, lose \$7,000 in stock, which is insured for \$1,500 in the Hartford; \$500 in the North British and Mercantile, and \$1,500 in the Hartford; \$500 in the Hartford; \$500 in the Hartford; \$500 in the Grand. Prove the stock and managed to save a large part of his stock. J. M. Browne & Son, d

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—The Fort stress
Presbyterian Church, in this city, was totally detroyed by fire this morning. The fire probably
resulted from a defective besting apparatus.
The Church was valued at \$75,000. Insured
as follows: Hartford, \$5,000; Scottish Commercial, \$7,500; Continental, \$2,500; Etna,
87,500; Detroit Fire and Marine, \$5,000; Phenix,
\$3,000; London Assurance, \$5,000; North
British, \$5,000; Home, \$10,000; Queen's,
\$5,000.

AT FERNANDINA, FLA.

BAYANNAN, Ga., March 25.—The business portion of Fernandina burned yesterday.

Toos.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 367 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in a nouse, No. 429 West Four-teenth street. No damage.

New York, March 25.—John S. Eldridge, a former President of the Eric Railway, is dead.

Special Inventic to The Chicago Tribune.
Dernoir, Mich., March 25.—Abram C. Caniff, one of the oldest citizens of Detroit, died today. He was high in Masonry, and once a great politician.

EASTERN RAILROADS BLOCKED. New York, March 25.—The Hudson River Saircad trains were delayed to-day by land-lides, while those on the Harlem Road and else-

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Boston, Mass., March 25—Arrived—Steamship Circassion, from Liverpool.

LICHTENHEIN-March 22, the wife of C. E. Lichtenhein of a daughter.

MARR AGES. RAMAGE—FERRIS—On Thursday evening, the 23d inst., by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, at the residence of the bride's brother, 49 Ellis avenue, Mr. Samuel C. Ramage, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Miss

Samuel C. Ramage, of Knoxylle, Jean., and Alessa M. Ferris, of Chicago.
DICKINSON—SHUMWAY—On Thursday, March 23, at Plymouth Church, by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, George Dickinson, Esq., and Miss Jennie A. Shumway, daughter of Mrs. F. H. Shumway, all of TEMPLETON—HAMMOND—On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. S. H. Adams, Mr. James S. Templeton and Miss Eva J. Hammond, all of this city. No cards.

this city. No cards.

FRANK—FRANK—On the 15th inst., Harry A.
Frank and Julia Frank, at the bride's residence, No. 55
Vernon avenue. No cards.

CULBERTSON—BELL—At the residence of Mr. G.
W. Pinneo, Princeton, Ia., March 16, by the Rev. Mr.
Watte, Mr. Robert Y. Culbertson, of Glüdden, Ia., and
Miss Etta A. Bell, daughter of Dr. G. L. Bell, of Chicago, Ill.

HAMMELMANN—Friday, March 24, Mrs. Rosina Hammelmann, mother of Mrs. F. Seifried.
Funeral from 159 South Morgan-st. Sunday, 2 evlock p. m.
LILL—Mrs. Ellen Lill, aged 76 years and 4 months, of pleurisy, March 24, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Marshall, No. 872 South State street.
Funeral to-day (Sunday) at the above number to Rosehill by carriages.

GRAHAM—Charles Watter, son of J. A. Graham and Ella Graham, age 19 months.

Funeral Sunday, March 26, at 2 o'clock, Priends are invited to attend, Residence, 772 Monros street.

CARPENTER—Alics McIntoah, beloved wife of Andrew Carpenter, aged 22 years 9 months 1 day.

Funeral from her late residence, 103 South Desplaines street, Monday, March 27, at 10 clock, by cabriages to Roschill.

BARNEY—On March 25, at Blue Island, in this county, in the 64th year of his age, Jacob Barney, formerly of this city.

Funeral Monday, the 37th inst., from No. 986 Michigan avenue, city.

Funeral Monday, the 27th inst., from No. 355 Annugan avenue, city.

BEAVIS—On Saturday, the 25th inst., at his residence, 74 Artesian avenue, of typhoid-pneumonia, Mr.
John Beavis, aged 65 years.

EF Canada papers please copy.

CAREY—On March 94, Mrs. Mary Ann Carey, at her
residence, 140 North Hoyne street.

Funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday, March 36.

EF Detroit papers please copy.

BALDWIN—At Hinesburgh, Vt., March 24. F. W.
Baldwin, aged 79 years, father of E. B. and E. W.
Baldwin, of this city.

MANDEVILLE—In New Orleans, on the 21st inst.,

nis 50th year.

DUNN—At Ravenswood, March 25, of consumption.

Mrs. Elien Dunn, aged 37 years.

Funeral Monday, 27th inst., at 2 p. m., to Basshill,

Priends of the family are invited to attend.

STRATTON—On the 23d inst. Edith C. Stratton,

aged 21 years, at the residence of her mother, No. 193

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

SMOKE BURNER.

Smoke Nuisance Abated.

Smoke Nuisance Abated.

Until May 1, 1876, we will contract with citizens of chicago using steam power the year round, whose piles in their steam power the year round, whose piles in their steam boiler furances the "Smith & piles" Smoke-Burner for the saving in fuel accomputation of the saving of the savi

The Model Reed Organs of America! These Instruments have attained a popularity unparalleled in the annals of the Organ Trade. The inventor, Mr. Burdett, has devoted over a quarter of a century to the improvement of Reed Organs; beginning with the reed board itself, he has added original device to device, so modifying its ordinary form and developing its latent riches as to bring the Burdett up to its present unapproachable standard of excellence.

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FINANCIAL.

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Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

VINEGAR. PRUSSING'S WHITE VINEGA Celebrated by its Purity, Strength and Flavor. Waranted to Keep Fickles. We Gmarantee It to the entirely free from Suphanic Acid or other deleterious ubstance, with whole Most Finegar is adulterated. For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the Grid. Estab. 1848. E. L. EUSSING & CO., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS. FIRT ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON.

California Salmon And VEGETABLES!

> A. BOOTH, Lake and State-sts. NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of Unity Church Society will be hed in the Lecture-Loom of the Church, Mon-day evening, March 27, at 8 evelock. MENRY HOOPER, M. D., Secretary. SURE INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT.

We are ordered by warehousemen to close out a lot of OLD WHISKY that has been stored for years. It is very high fisvor, and ONE gallon will make FIVE. Sample at our office, 39 River-si.

BECKWITH BROS.

READING FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS—
DAILINS, WERKLIES, and MONTELLES
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free in the principal Cities. States and cities and ada. Weeklies and Montanes and ada. Weeklies and Montanes and a cities and

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

Thave this day withdrawn from the firm of John Alston & Co.

DAVID G. ALSTON.

The business will be continued by the re-maining partners, who are authorised to col-lect all debts due, and pay all liabilities of the late copartnership. JOHN ALSTON & CO.

CORSETS. bet the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS. THOUSOFS PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CHESCIS.

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the Counting-Room of this

POLITICAL

What the Municipal-Reform Club Might Do for Chicago's Benefit.

Corrected Call for the Republican City Convention.

Mr. Washburne's Qualifications for the Governorship Strongly Urged.

Rapidly Growing Sentiment in Favor of His Nomination.

Bristow and the Presidency-The Right Man for the Time.

Speech of George William Curtis at the Syracuse Convention.

An Eloquent and Manly Protest Against Political Tyranny.

Conkling's Friends Begin to Fear for Their Favorite's Fate.

Judge Davis Looming Up as a Candidate with No Crookedness in His Record.

THE REFORM CLUB.

CHICAGO, March 25.-In an editorial in paper of Friday, March 24, on the subject of the Municipal Reform Club of Chicago, you say:

A platform was adopted in which politics are conspicuously absent, but which deals with questions of the gravest import to the people of this city. It means reform, and the men who adopted it mean to exercise a powerful influence upon municipal affairs in the reduction of expenditures and taxation, in the election of honest and respectable men to the control of the City Government, in the restoration of the credit of the city, and in the enforcement of economy and honesty and the suppression of extravagance and corruption. It is a big job that the Reform Club has undertaken, but no one need doubt that such a movement in such hands will surely succeed.

Every honest tax-bayer undoubtedly sympa-

nizes with the principles and objects of the are we to understand to be "politice"? If it is simply some sort of a programme to get office your statement is correct, but I had always sup-posed "politics" to be that which relates to political rights and dutiee, and not a me-scramble for office. Whether we shall be taxed to death is a political question. Whether we shall have good men in office is likewise a politi-cal proposition. To my mind a declaration of cal proposition. To my mind a declaration of principle is as much politics as the mode of selecting, and the cnoice of, persons to fill office.

Every voter is a politician. Every man who design a substitution of the property of the prope

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1876.

"against the corrupt grabbers in office." etc. Join how? Join what? To do what? are precitical questions the people should be advised about. Tell us what you want us to do. Do you recommend that we join you in getting up a ticket, or shall we Democrats and we Republicans labor to bring about the desired result by inducing our respective parties to get up a ticket composed of candidates who, if elected, will bring about the reform so much desired? In speaking of the West Side town ticket, you say the Republicans have nominated a "most excellent" one. Here you have hit the mail on the head. A good ticket has been nominated by a regular political organization. It will be elected. Now, if the regular Demoratic party will put up just as good a ticket, the people of West Chicago will be sure of good and honest officers. The Republicans on the South Side have nominated a good ticket. Galloway will not steal, Gray will not steal, and they have good tickets been put in the field? The answer is obvious—first, because good men have turned out in the party, and have nominated the tickets; second, because good men, finding a convention of good men, have accepted the nomination. Now, the obvious duty of the Republican members of the Reform Club is—first, to help nominate good men, and, second, to elect them. Resolutions and platforms will not elect anybody. The great mass of voters are honest, and desire to vote for honest men. The "bummers," so-called, are an infinitely small proportion of the people. Their numbers have always been terribly overestimated. They have often succeeded for the simple and sole reason that business men have deserted their colors and left the field in their possession. political deadbeats and corporations who live and thrive by the Government pap which they steal? Do they consider that the man who was known as the "Watch-dog of the Treasury" is a weak candidate at a time when political honesty is at a premium, when frand upon frand, and corruption upon corruption is being uncarthed and the cesspools aired, and he is one of the few public men whose honesty is unimpeched, and whose purity has never been questioned by his most litter enemies?

Do they doubt his abilities? If so, let them contradict themselves by searching his record in every position of trust he has ever held. The majority of Mr. Washburne's disclaimers are those who fear a discontinuance of present favors which are proving more profitable than the laws allow.

have deserted their colors and left the field in their possession.

Again, the moral power of decency is great enough to overcome the bummers. A dozen respectable citizens who have a little courage will at a primary or the polls cow down fifty loafers. Last fall the Republican party placed in nomination a ticket worty of the support of the taxpayers. The business men supported it. They closed their shops and stores, and they labored in person at the polls, and the result was good. It is the duty of every citizen to avail himself of the appointed means to help make a good ticket, and then help elect it. The primary system may not be the best, but it is better than none. It is the best one we have now. It gives every man an opportunity to do his duty, and his duty is all the more apparent where a nomination is equivalent to an election. Now, you gentlemen of the Club, get fine every Convention you can as delegates. Let your club-room be a sort of camp of instruction—a place where your political ears will be rubbed up, so that you will be prepared to join some political organization in which your influence and the moral power of your presence.

to join some political organization in which you influence and the moral power of your presence will be felt. Take example of the bummers—b

THE CITY ELECTION.

The Republicans of the City of Chicago a

requested to elect and send delegates to a Cit-

quarters, northeast corner of Clark and Lake

streets, at 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, April 6, for the purpose of nominating candidates for gen-

eral city officers, viz.: Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer

and Attorney, for the election to be held Tues

The primaries for the election of delegates wil

be held Wednesday, the 5th day of April, be

tween the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock in the after

tween the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the places and by the persons as judges, and with an apportionment of delegates, as follows:

First Ward, consolidated, 12; Second, 11; Third, 13; Fourth, 17; Fifth, 9; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 7; Eight, 10; Ninth, 13; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 15; Twelfth, 21; Thirteenth, 10; Fourteenth, 10; Fifteenth, 9; Sixtheenth, 7; Seventeenth, 3; Eighteenth, 10—total, 190, First Ward—Corner LaBalle and Monroe. Judges: Pred Geisler, Ed Longiey, Lincoln Dubois. Second Ward—Sil and Si3 State. Judges: Charles Busby, Henry Bond, A. W. E. Thomas.

Third Ward—Sil and Si3 State. Judges: A J. Gallowsy, Aaron Gibbs, Issae Howland.

Fourth Ward—Corner South Park avenue and Thirty-third street. Judges: R. M. Wood, B. P. Matthews, Barty A. Hull.

Fith Ward—Corner Twenty-swith and Hanover streets. Judges: George Holbe, Martin Best, Martin

Sixth Ward—691 South Halsted street. Judges: Ed-urd I. Decker, H. Volk, F. Zuttermeister.

day, the 18th of April.

say of Washburne. There his name means victory, now and as long as he lives.

He has no such words as fail and defeat in his
vocabulary, nor does this great State of Illinois
mean that he shall be taught them at their
hands for the first time, after serving them faithfully for over a quarter of a century.

When he goes before the people for an election
to the Gubernatorial chair, there will be such an
enthusiastic uprasing among the honest people
of this State as has never been witnessed, and
which will strike terror to the hearts of those
who have been found wanting; they will flee
from the wrath to come, and they shall think
that the thunderbolts of Jove have been hurled
upon them and the Archangel Gabriel has simmoned them to the seat of judgment.

REPUBLICAN.

To the Educe of The Chicago Tribune:

East St. Louis, Ill., March 24.—Since the be lief has obtained with the people here that the Hon. E. B. Washburne will probably permit the party of this State to nominate him for Gov-ernor, it has caused a change in the Democratic programme in this district. The Democrats previously had intended to put Col. W. B. Governor; but latterly Col. Morrison, becoming satisfied that the Democratic party was doomed Democratic organs in the district have been in-structed to publish this purpose, and also to say

this virtual acknowledgment of Col. Morrison and his friends that their party will be besten in the State is no more than should have been looked for, considering the wretched botch-work the Confederate Hauser Weshington has made of matter this

where the contract of the cont

favors which are proving more profitable than the laws allow.

Mr. Cullom is doubtless a good man for the position, but as compared with Mr. Washburne he is a pigmy, white Beveridge, "diluted Beveridge," as he has been fitly called, could not carry Cook Coutny, for the people here have trouble enough to get offenders into jail without having them pardoned out to again prey upon the community. They don't want a man who favors that class of society.

This is a time when partisan feeling and personal friendship should not stand in the way to secure the best and strongest men for office. We have too much at stake, and Mr. Cullom's friends would do well to favor Mr. Washburne is medid to the fact that Mr. Washburne is the strongest man by far of any in she State; that he can carry the German vote en masse; that his spotless record is a host in itself; that his reputation is world-wide and envisable, and that his election will be the death-knell for the rings of corruption which infest almost every branch of our State and National Governments.

Knowing all these things, which place Mr.

ons transgressions.
Shelby Callion is the coming man for Governor, and he will fill the office as he has filled every other office he has ever held,—with credit

the editorial suggestions contained in your daily issue of the 20th inst. in reference to the qualifications that ought to be possessed by the next Republican candidate for President. On that question we are inclined to present to the read-ers of THE TRIBUNE some additional thoughts. Statesmanship is an indispensable qualifica repartee, or logical powers in debate, though admirable qualities, do not invariably clothe a man with that character of popularity that will largely avail him in a contest for the suffrages of the people of the whole country. Matchiess eloquence, that has largely contributed to success in many a race

branch of the Government, has wielded the party lash upon his opponents, has lost the per-

communications in your issue of March 22, stat-ing that the probability of Washburne becoming a candidate for Governor puts politicians agog, and that he is developing strength beyond anticipation, has attracted some attention down

rictory from him.

It is alleged that it will be expedient to nominate Mr. Washburne, as he has been cut.

believe him already dead politically we ald show up some of his recent and numer-

who will be delegates will understand the force of this Bristow current.

Fortunately for the Democrata, they will hold their Convention after our nomination shall have been made. If we make a mistake, it will be out of our power to correct it, but we may rest assured that our opponents will take advantage of it.

Should we nominate Bristow, the Democrats will most likely feel that defeat is certain, and with very little ceremony nominate Hendricka or some other political hack; as a matter of form, get up a platform that may be construed any way on the question of currency, tariff, honcety, State rights, loyalty, or treason, and adjourn.

esty. State rights, loyalty, or treason, and edjourn.

Suppose, however, that the Republicans shall have nominated some other man, we will at St. Louis see the wise men of the Democracy in serious, thoughtful conneil,—not such men as they have sent to Congress, but the saracious, thinking planners of the party.—and controlling the deliberations of the Convention. Of Hendricks, or any other man of his lik, they would say that he would do very well to be defeated, but, there being a chance for success, he must stand saide; his record is not free from tarnish; and some man not an aspirant will be selected,—most probably some Western man,—Judge Davis (who would likely be willing to ran against any man except Bristow), or Thurman, or Trumbull. In 1844, Polk, who was not an aspirant, was nominated by the Democracy, and defeated Clay; and in 1852, Pierce, not an aspirant, and only a third-rate man, was nominated, and beat Soot. History may, in 1876, repeat itself if we commit a blunder.

Let the members of the Cincinnati Convention and honeatty for

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

Boston Daily Globs, March 17.

The people of this country are looking with intense interest for indications that shall show them what the course of political parties is to be. Thousands of them, and those among the most intelligent and earnest of men, men of

if it fails to do so it will not receive their support.

Seldom, if ever, has there been a time when so much depended on the men put in nomination, and the party that selects the best Presidential candidate, the man who most completely represents the popular desire for thorough reform in in every department of administration and for a wise solution of the difficulties connected with the currency and the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the nation, will make itself well nigh invincible, provided all its declarations are in keeping with the character of its candidate. This man for whom the people are looking should be one of broad sympathies, that take in the whole country with the interests of all its people, who has no prejudices which make him incapable of appreciating the needs of one section as well as another, and who is animated by a desire to encourage and promote fratemai feelings among all the citizens of the Republic. He should be above resorting to any means to advance a party or to serve his own ambitious

Treasury. He more than any the qualifiestone of a popular candidate for the Presidency. The people want reform in the administration of the Government. They want men in office who will not use the powers and responsibilities intrusted to them for their own pursibilities intrusted to them for their own pursibilities intrusted to them.

but for the promotion of the highest interests of the country and all its people. They want men of tried capacity and rigid uprightness, who will not for a moment tolerate incompetency, or extravagance, or frand and corruption, however much it might appear for their selfish personal interest to do so. Such a man is Bristow, and he would gather about him men of the same stamp. The people want a man who has studied carefully the questions of cargency and revenue reform, and has reached definite conclusions upon them, and would be able to define a wise and consistent policy, but would act with the utmost prudence in carrying it out. Such a man is Bristow, and he would bring to his aid the best talent and the best character of the country to strengthen his hands, and to labor zealously for the nation's honor and the nation's well-being. The people want a man who would know no North, no South, no East, no West, as a section having rights or interests different from those of any other section, but would comprehend the whole country in his sympathies and his thoughts, and accord to all its people, so far as lay in his power, equal consideration and equal treatment. Such a man is Bristow, and his advisers would be men with the same liberal sentiments and the same broad views of the relations of the Government to the people, and the people of one part of the country to those of another.

Mr. Bristow has shown himself in his vigorous efforts to ferret out and punish frauds in the department under his charge, the true champion of administrative reform. It has been shown not in words and professions, but in eagetic and unflinching action. He has shown himself the advocate of needed reforms in revenue service, and within the limits prescribed by law he has done everything he could to make that service editicent and sonomacal. As a Southern Union man, who was a Republican and a supporter of the Government in Kentucky, when to be such put a man to the severest test, he will command the full confidence of the South. Let the Re

THE GREAT SPEECH OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTS.
We herewith print the speech delivered before We herewith print the speech delivered before the New York Republican State Convention on Tuesday last by George William Curtis. It undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of the great mass of Republican and Independent voters throughout the country, and it will be widely read and generally indorsed. It points out very clearly the real platform upon which the Republican party will enter the approaching campaign. Mr. Curtis, in response to loud calls to the platform, proceeded to the stage amid applause and cheers, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I offer now, as a substitute for the last two resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions, the following:

"That while we should rejoke with pride if the candidate for the Presidency in the election of the year should be selected from among the Republicans of maintain reputation in the State of New York, whom New York most justify and most highly shooner, yet, recognizing that that nomination anould be the result of the universal of the universal of the Matienal Conventions that the commission anould be the result of the universal of the Matienal Conventions.

NUMBER 214.

positions party which represents the courage of opinions, which dares defeat as a chastisement; large part of the Republican party was would raise in the Senstor a representative of those is ences—justly or impusity it is not for me to my it is in your hearts to know—would recognize his

DR. CRECORY.

BY A CONGRESSIONAL ARTHAUT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHANTATON, Ill., March 25.—The local sensetion here, since the middle of the mouth, has
been Dr. Gregory's promised resignation, and
within a few days this sensation has been intesified by his sudden appearance on the rim of
the political horizon as a possible or probable
candidate of the Granger-Independents for
Congress in this (the Fourteenth) Congressional District. His words to the Trustees of
the University. "It is my fixed purpose
to offer you my resignation at the close of the
June term," abow inflexible determination, and
give strength and color to the current political
goesip, that, stimulated by Prof. Seelye's exccess in Congress, and provoked by the example
of President Edwards, of Bloomington, our secomplished Doctor is about to take up the role
of the Christian statesman. In a few words:
having been written to on the subject of accepting the Independent nomination for Congress by
Mr. Shoaff, of the Union, he makes the regulation reply,—that he will not be a candidate, arcept on certain conditions.

As a place of testimony going to show the
tred of success Dr. Gregory has achieved as a

he by its are greated character my me struck and a true American character my me and manast, We have perfect confidence in him, and that he will do all in his power for our good, and eve that it must take years for any other to thus no ur comfidence and affection, and knowing that has exerted a moral influence over the students of institution which but few are capable of exerting

of. That we hereby express to our beloved our heartfelt regrets that he has signified his to resign, and that we sarnostly desire him idder his purpose and recall his notice of res-

red, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-to Dr. Gregory, the Faculty, and the Trustees.

BLAINE.

HIS CHANCES IN PENNSTLVANIA. becial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INSTON. D. C., March 26.—The Re-

can members of the House from Pennsyl ine, with very few exceptions, are openly for ine, and they say that he will receive the al vote of the delegation. They say that no consider the second made between Lameron considers by which the former is to turn tate over to the latter, and that, if such an gement were made, Cameron could not re the goods. They say that Pennsylvania is be turned over to the New York Senator any one man or any set of men. It is said at Blaine is himself confident of the support

JUDGE DAVIS SOME TALE ABOUT HIM.

atch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, D. C., March 26.—The talk gong the better class of Democrats is daily beoming stronger in favor of Judge Davis. They ay he would be likely to command a consider-ble part of the Liberal vote, and that all labor anizations would surely support him. The support statements connecting the names of eral Democrats prominently mentioned for Presidency with questionable transactions producing great effect here, and the absence of enecestry is recognized of nominating a didate against whom no such records can be defined by the freely named as anything the control of the control o

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., March 26.—The more Senator Conkling's friends discuss the New York situation the more dissatisfied they beome. The large minority shown to be strongly possed to him is admitted to be an element which cannot be ignored, and some go so far as to express a fear that, in the case of his nomimation, it might endanger the State, since, if the minority of the Convention is anything approaching an index to Conkling's unpopularity in the sate, it would easily overcome the Republical majority at the November election, especially if the Democrats nominate a man popular in New York.

CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTONDOSE A PRESIDENT WHO SHALL MAKE HONESTY THE GREATEST QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE. London Spectator, March 11.

The temptation to speculate on the causes of mch a situation as Washington now presents re great, but we must reserve eurselves to-day or something more concrete—the consideration edy, and about this we should, if Americans, be just now very practical indeed. The people of the United States may not, with leir busy lives, their excessively scattered ener sheir pusy lives, their excessively scattered energies.—for the existence of the separate States, whatever its compensations, undoubtedly scatters political energy.—and their lolerant habits of thought, be able to keep up a watchfulness on Washington such as Englishmen keep upon their Cabinet and House of Commons. They may not be able—with their jealous yeoman voters so impatient of pretension and exclusiveness, and their elseptical better class so full of exclusiveness adopted in seif-defense—be able to banish the professional politicians world, the professional politicians world, the professional politicians world. can secure one remedial measure without vio-lence or a remodeling of their machmery, or a break with any of their traditions. Their Con-stitution enables them to elect any President they choose, and invests him with power to keep the central administration pure. These Secre-taries, and Superintendents, and Comptrollers, who are charged, truly or falsely, with taking bribes are, by the Constitution, his clerks. If the President chooses to make honesty a sine qua non as a qualification for office, to uphold any man who even tolerates it, he can do it, and the is elected for that end, he will-mate it his business to do it. It is nonsense to talk of the pressure of opinion in favor of this or that man. As
a matter of fact, the President chooses whom he
likes, sustains whom he likes, and dismisses
whom he likes, without respecting at all. This
wery President has chosen, during his Presidency, Mr. Chandler, custained Mr. Delano, and
superseded Mr. Motley, in defiance of the whole
"opinion" of the country; and, if he had devoted himself to such work, could have made a
suspecion of corruption as unpleasant to a Secretary as a suspicion of cowardies to a
soldier. That he did not so devote himself
may be the result of preoccupation or
ambition of a third-term, or as we believe, of a sort of leatheriness of mind—an
obstuseness which has been produced in him by
a life of soldiering and politics. This is not
specially discreditable to him, but it ought to be
a reason for electing a very different man, a man
who cannot only represent a party, but preside
affectually over an administration, who can hold
the rains in his own hand, and compel the departments at all events to abstain from picking
and stealing. The people of the United States
to not want a man who can govern their servants
— a steward who can stop waste and peculation,
and agent who will see that offices are not
niade, as in Turkey or China, stepping-stones to
wealth. They can find-such a man if they please
this year, and their duty is to find him, and show
that it is not by their default that the phrase
"American politician" is becoming an insult, to weath. They can indesich a man if they please this year, and their duty is to find him, and show that it is not by their default that the phrase "American politician" is becoming an insult, to be heried like mud against any European Liberal. Their Constitution hampers their action very often, but it does not prevent them from electing a President with a distinct mandate to turn thieves out of public offices, and it does not limit his power to perform that necessary if disagreeable task.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Besiel Dunatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LESBURG, ILL., March 26.—A party calling Galesaune, Ilal., March 26.—A party calling themselves Liberals, favoring license and the abolition of the preset club system, met in convention at the Academy of Music in this city last night, and nominated the following ticket to fill the various city offices the ensuing year: Yor Mayor, J. H. Calkins; for City Treasurer, D. T. Dickson; for Assessor, George Ekins; for Marshal, F. E. Fouler; for Street Commissioner, M. Huston. With one exception, that of Girest Commissioner, the same persons have filled the same offices during the year, and strong objections are made to the ticket on this ground by license people. The resolutions adopted by the Convention were extremely historia, and contained many points of vital interest to the tax-payers of Galesburg.

COLDWATER, MIGH.

o tal-payers of Galeaburg.
COLDWATER, MICH.
Special Dynatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LDWATER, Mich., March 25.—The Repub-Coldwaren, Mich., March 25.—The Republican thy Convention this evening nominated the following ticket: Mayor, S. S. Cutter; Oerk, L. B. Palmer; Marshal, J. Williams, Justice of the Peace, D. B. Puripton; Treasurer, W. J. Bowen; Street Commissioner, J. M. Saunders; Supervisors, P. M. Bissel, B. Roet, Charles Fairbanks, and L. W. Lee.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dupatch to The Chaque Tribuns.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 25.—The Republican City Convention, held to-night, nominated

Phillips' speech on the currency que

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Weather-Fruit-Crop-The Industria

Weather—Fruit-Crop—The Industria
University—Politics.
Special Correspondence of The Chicage Tribuns.
Champaign, Ill., March 25.—The weather
for a month past has been enough to discourage even the most sanguine-tempered man. Incessant rains have made the mud deeper than it has been for years; and, as a consequence, no business is transacted between town and untry, except such as may be done on fool Some of the farmers carry groceries and flour from 5 to 10 miles on their backs. Many are entirely out of fuel, and resort to all sorts of subterfuges. There is an immense amount of corn in the country, and there it must remain

THE PRUIT-CPOP has as yet, with the exception of peaches suf-fered no injury; and should no late frosts kill the blossoms, the horticulturist will be well re-paid for the past two or three years of failure.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of this institution, which is lo The Trustees of this institution, which is located here, met last week, and transacted the usual routine business. There are at present \$80 students in attendance, of which number about 20 attend the classes of Dr. Miles, Professor of Agriculture, 8nd the same number Dr. Prentice's veterinary classes. The only thing to vary, the business of the session was the declaration of the Begent, Dr. Gregory, that he should offer his resignation at the close of the year, in June. I am not fully poeted as to the reasons given for this course, as there appears to be a conflict of rumors; but I have no doubt that, if certain charges are made, perhaps both in the course of study and the Faculty, the Doctor will think better of it. He is a great favorite with our citizens, who would dislike very much to see him resign.

The Democracy of this district are looking.

Doctor will think better of it. He is a great favorite with our citizens, who would dislike very much to see him resign.

The Democracy of this district are looking about for an available candidate for Congress, both for themselves and for the Republicans. That party, in this district (the Fourteenth), at least, aspire to run both organizations. The most prominent Democrats for the place now mentioned are Gen. J. C. Black, of this county, and J. B. Mann, of Danville. Both are lawyers and good speakers. Black is very popular; but his health is very poor, and it is doubtful if he could estand the fatigue of the campaign; besides, he has been a railroad attorney, and, during his administration, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway was stolen dry. It is not charged or even insimuated that the General had anything to with this, but being in bad commany has hurt his Congressional chances. Mr. Mann, on the contrary, is strong, healthy, active, and has no I., B. & W. attached to him. A strong effort is being made by the Democracy and Assistant Democrats (Laberals) to get Judge C. B. Smith, the Presiding Circuit Judge, to become a candidate. They say that, having been elected by the farmers, he will get all their votes; but the Judge has four years of his time yet to serve on the Bench, and positively dectines the bait. Our present member of Congress, the Hon. J. G. Canneron, will doubtless be renominated. Both Democrats and Republicans concede that he makes a good Representative. His constituents do not have to approach on bended knee to obtain his aid or influence. Capt. M. B. Thomson, who has been State's Attorney for this county for the past eight years, has Congressional aspirations; but his friends will doubtless diseased him from being a candidate. A rumor has gained circulation that the Liberals have asked Dr. Gregory, the Regent of the University, to allow the use of his name for Congress. They have the example of Prof. Seelye, of Massechusets, before them. Dr. Gregory is a good Republican, and would

not receive votes enough to be worth the count CRIME.

A POLICEMAN KILLED,
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINGINNATI, O., March 26.—Policeman Galagher, shot last night by a drunken murderer who calls himself Dunbar, died this morning Louisville, who is now in New Orleans. The setablish a scientifically-organized and le civil service, perhaps the best gustinate corruption yet devised. But they so one remedial measure without vious of the remedial measure with vious dences in the city and suburbs. He will not talk about the murder, claiming that, as he was drunk last night, he cannot be supposed to be

> THE INDIANAPOLIS MAIL EMPLOYE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
>
> INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—The trial of Harry C. Holloway, ex-Superintendent of the Post-Office, on a charge of receiving bribes for pro-curing William C. Mason a position as bag-repairer, was begun in the United States Court yesterday. Only one witness (Masos) was examined, and the effect of his appearance and his testimony was such as to impress the spectators with the belief that there was no founda-

A DETROIT HOMICIDE. Special Depatate to The Change Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 26.—To-day detectives discovered Almier Smith, the colored assassin of

young McKeon, in the colored settlement, a few miles south of Windsor, and locked him up. He does not deny the shooting, but says he was drunk when he did it. In his confession he says he was invited into the house by one of the girls who stood in the door as he passed, but in the Coroner's inquest none of the girls admitted any such thing, denying it instead.

ARREST AND ESCAPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—Charles H.

Barth, Transportation Clerk Quartermaster's

Department, U. S. A., of this city, was arrested s few days ago. It was ascertained that he had a few days ago. It was ascertained that he had defranded the Government to the amount of about \$60,000, most of which he restored after being arrested. Yesterday he was ordered to confinement at Alextraz, but, while taking a bath before starting, escaped. He has not yet been recaptured.

OUTRAGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.-A second may arrested on suspicion of being the ruffian who, under threat of murder, violated the person of Mrs. Capt. Lieber at her residence, in the West End. Saturday, as telegraphed last night, was brought before her this afternoon, but she de-olared he was not her assailant. The police and a large posse are still hunting for the criminal. Excitement still prevails.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. LEAVENWOETH, Kan., March 26.-Thomas Walace was brought to this city to-day from Wyan-lotte by a Deputy United States Marshal. He was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and will have an examination before the United States Commissioner to-morrow. The officers

are confident that Wallace is guilty. AN ABSCONDING BANK EMPLOYE.

NEW YORK, March 26.—It is now alleged that B. P. Rogers, the absconding receiving teller of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, defrauded that institution out of 850,000. Detectives are said to have traced Rogers to Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee last night decided to hold an antiCommittee last night d

States would have the real, though not the nominal, possession of Cuba; would control its harbors and its armanents, and especially would be able to keep other powers from possessing it. This plan was simply that the United States should lend to Spain a large sum of money for an indefinite time without interest, while Spain should make a 'temporary cession of the island' as security for the repayment of the loan.

"Mr. Everett regarded this proposal as at once so private and important, that he desailed it only in a private letter to the President, who was, it will be remembered, his intimate and confidential friend."

CASUALTIES.

SATURDAY'S STORM IN THE EAST. NEW YORK, March 26.—Yesterday's storm raged over the whole of New England with dis astrous effect. Bailroad travel was interfered with seriously by landsides and washouts, but, as these were anticipated, and caution exercised, no accidents of consequence to trains were re-ported. Fears of a dangerous freshet in the errimack River are entertained. The loss by breakage of dams, destruction of bridges, mills dwellings, and by inundation where property was not swept away, is immense and can-not be accurately estimated. At Providence, yesterday, the rain-fall was 4.06 inches, and for six days, Including Saturday, 7.66 inches. At Danielsonville, Conn., Gainsborough's mill was dermined, and is likely to be carried away. The loss is already estimated at \$20,000. Th Baltic mill at Norwich, Conn., was partly swept Baltic mill at Norwich, Conn., was partly swept away, and cannot be repaired short of three months. Four persons crossing a pond at Norwich were drowned. At Burnville, Conn., mill and manufacturing property, valued at over \$200,000, was swept away. Some damage is reported from New Jersey. All vessels arriving here to-day report more or less damage caused by heavy gales during the past few days. The damage in Eastern Connecticut by the freshet amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. Seven lives were lost.

CRUSHED AND GORED. LaCROSER, Wis., March 26.-A young man named Frank Cummings, for a number of years past an employe of the Chicago, Dubuque Minnesota Bailroad Company, was crushed between an ice and a freight train at Browneville, Minn., Friday, receiving injuries from which he died Saturday morning. Cum-nings was very well connected, his home being at Albion, Ia., where his parents reside.

A Bohemian farmer named Poultler, living in Chipmuck Cooley, 8 miles below this city, was gored to death by a furious buil Thursday.

ACCIDENTS AT INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—Henry cher, a stable employe, was kicked in the head this morning by a horse which he was beating, and was so badly injured that he will die. Clinton Blake, a young man, was run over by a train last night while drank and crushed into a shapeless mass. He was a member of one of the oldest families in the city.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—Clinton T. Blake, a son of Col. John W. Blake, was found dead on the track of the Indianapolis, Cincin-nati & Lafayette Railroad, near the North street depot, about 2 o'clock this morning. He had evidently been run over by a train.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 26.—While William Hogan, wife, and four children were crossing a bridge cross the Big Sandy Creek, 3 miles from Win chester, Ill., yesterday, the wagon ran off the end of the bridge, which was covered with water, and Mrs. Hogan and three children drowned.

FINANCIAL.

SILVER AND THE "BIG BONANZA" MEN.
New York Nation.
Mr. A. S. Hewitt, on Thursday of last week, made a speech on silver resumption in the House in which he threw a good deal of curious light on some of the provisions of the Resump tion act of last year. The act, it will be remem bered, directed the Treasury to buy silver to provide for resumption, but left it discretionary whether to issue it or not, and also provided for the coining of gold free of expense. Both these clauses were put forward as intended to assist in the process of resumption; but some of Mr. Hewitt's facts point to a strangely different explanation. At the date of the passage of the act, and for some months afterwards, the price of silver in London was, on an average, 56.99 pence, or, practically, 57 pence per ounce. At about the same time the well-known "Big Bonanza" mines began to deluge the market with silver. the same time the well-known "Big Bonanza" mines began to deinge the market with silver, and it is a matter of common notoriety that these mines have very close connections with the Senate. What followed was this: The passage of the act forced the Secretary to begin buying the products of these mines, and, as it was impossible to do anything with the silver, to lock it up in the vaults of the Treasury, where, or course, it was effectually prevented from having any effect on the market. Up to the 1st of last October he purchased \$12,658,054.68 at an average of 111.4 cents (56 pence) per ounce. Meantime the price in Loudon fell 4 pence an ounce, and the "Big-Bonanza" capitalists accordingly, up to Oct. 1, made about a million dollars, which, had there been no act in existence, they would have found it extremely difficult to make, inasmuch as the whole \$12,000,000 would have been thrown into the market and broken the price still more. Since Oct. 1, they have made another million in the same way. Besides this, these capitalists would, had there been no act in existence, have had to pay one-fifth of 1 per cent on all gold coined for them. Their mines produce 40 per cent in gold. The act repeals the seignorage on gold, and makes coinage free. Hence, while the mines secured the Treasury as a constant market for their silver, they at the same time got their gold coined for nothing, and then exported and sold at an advance of one-fifth of 1 per cent over bullion. In fact, the act could hardly have been better for the "Bonanza" men if Congress had directed an ontright purchase of the Product of their mines.

HOLLAND, MICH.

special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune,
HOLLAND, Mich., March 26.—J. J. Fifield, an extensive dealer in dry goods, groceries, and produce, made an assignment yesterday. His assets and liabilities have not been ascertained.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, March 26.—Arrived, the steamers City of Chester, Baltic, and Egypt from Liver-Hull, March 26.—Steamer Hindoo from New

York has arrived. New York, March 26.—The steamer Great Western, from Mediterranean parts, went ashore near Amityville, Long Island, late Saturday night, and is likely to become a total wreck. The crew were saved. There were no passengers. The vessel carried a general cargo.

New York, March 26.—Arrived, the steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool.

IOWA UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Iowa City, Ia., March 25.—The law department of the State University closed its term yesterday. The collegiate department closes next week. The recent session of the Legisla ture established two chairs—homeopathic—in the medical department of the State University. Among the applicants for these chairs from that school of practice are Dr. Guilbert, of Du-buque, and Dr. C. Starr, of this city, both com-petent men.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE. San Francisco, March 26.—The Citizens' Committee last night decided to hold an anti-Committee last night decided to hold an anti-Chinese mass-meeting next Saturday evening. The State Grange announces its intention of co-operating in the movement. The addresses will be circulated throughout the interior, asking public sentiment by the adoption of resolutions to be forwarded to the Committee. Gov. Irwin has been invited to preside.

loss in the entire county of over 21,000 hogs, valued at \$128,000. All over the State there has been great loss by dise0se, some coun ties losing more heavily than this. A LUCKY DOG.

The other day, two young men started out for a ride with two Westburg girls. On the way a big dog came belching through a fence, full of

big dog came belching through a fence, full of fight and fury. One of the young men drew a revolver, blazed away at the dog, and succeeded in tearing off one of his own flagrars, and deposing the bullet in the neck of one of the young ladies. It was lucky for the dog.

A BASCAL OVERTAKEN BY JUSTICE.

About four years ago, D. Hamfilton left a wife and four children in Jasper County, and went to Marysville, Marion County, where he engaged in jewelry and photograph business. An artful and loquacious person, he soon succeeded in ruinung a girl 15 years of age; but, before the crime was discovered, he induced the wife of a respectable citizen to elope with him. It was not long before he deserted her, and she, filled with shame and remorse, hid herself among strangers. He went to Coataville, Mo., where he formed another alliance with a married woman, and they eloped. Her husband followed, and overtook them at Lancaster one day last week, when he planted four bullets in Hamilton's body, and left him to the care of the undertaker.

Iowa is rapidly getting to be the home of Short-Horn cattle. There have been several sales of herds the past year, and nearly all the cattle have been sold to Iowa men. On Wednesday last a large sale was made here, Col. Judy being the anotioneer. A large number of breeders from Kentucky and Illinois were present. The Colonel prefaced the sale with the remark that last year the Short-Horns sold in the United States commanded an average price of \$410.— an increase of \$90 over any previous year. Ten years ago, there was scarcely a herd in Iowa. Now, sales are frequently made of herds of the finest strains in the Union. The sales on

SHORT-HORNS.

ows. Now, sales are requently made or heris of the finest strains in the Union. The sales on Wodnesday were as follows:

WILLIAM COLLARD'S HERD.

Duchess of Constance, bought by John Hatswell, Red Oak, for \$1,000; Junis 2d, sold to J. D. Whitman; balls. Carte \$100. Street & Face of Clerks.

Duchess of Constance, bought by John Haiswell, Red Oak, for \$1,000; Junis 2d. sold to J. D. Whitman, Dallas Centre, \$100; Seventh Earl of Gloster, to J. G. Long, Jasper County, \$206; Constance, Duke of Airdine, to Dr. Spragne, \$500; Peri Prince, to A. Yant, \$205; Oakwood Portulueca, to J. G. Meek, Columbia, \$205; Oakwood Portulueca, to J. G. Meek, Columbia, \$205; Oakwood Portulueca, to J. G. Meek, Columbia, \$205; Princess Thorndais, William Hastie, Somerset, \$195; Princess Thorndais, William Hastie, Somerset, \$190; Lady Constance, bought by William Collard for \$1,000; Resek Lass, William Hastie, \$200; Lady Conway, M. K. Kennedy, Mt. Pleasant.

M. L. DEYIN's HEBD.

Lady Poley 8th, to L. K. Clarke, Minburn, \$100; Miss Colfax, to L. K. Clarke, Minburn, \$100; Jenny 3d, J. C. Jordan, Des Mohnes, \$125; Sharon Rose, to William Hastie, Somerset, \$160; Lady Flora, D. M. Frynn, \$130; Lily, to B. M. Rotina, Oescola, \$205; Rhys 6th, L. A. Grant, Des Mohnes, \$20; Sophronis 3d, J. G. Meek, Columbia, \$145; Clarendon Lethiess, R. M. Rotins, Oescola, \$165; Eveline, D. M. Bringolf, Des Moines, \$150.

Lady Newham, \$605, to Day Bros., Utica, Iowa; Oakwood Lady Nowham, \$205, to Day Bros., Utica; Peach Bud, \$130, to John Collard, Des Moines; Pinc Apile 6th, D. M. Flynn, Booneville, \$400; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jordan, Des Moines; Ponchale, \$100, Horris, Mongina; Cora 3d, Day Bros., Utica, \$500; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jordan, Des Moines; Siso; Retnucky Girf, \$100, John Morris, Mongina; Cora 3d, Day Bros., Utica, \$500; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jordan, Des Moines; Siso; Retnucky Girf, \$100, John Morris, Mongina; Cora 3d, Day Bros., Utica, \$500; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jordan, Des Moines; Siso; Retnucky Girf, \$100, John Morris, Mongina; Cora 3d, Day Bros., Utica, \$500; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jordan, Des Moines; Siso; Retnucky Girf, \$100, John Morris, Mongina; Cora 3d, Day Bros., Utica, \$500; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jordan, Des Moines; Siso; Retnucky Girf, \$100, John Morris, Mongina; Cora 3d, Day Bros., Utica, \$500; Humpland's Gird, J. C. Jo

On Thursday Milton Briggs, at Kellogg, sold ninety-three of his famous cattle. There was a large attendance, and bidding was lively. With a single exception, the sales were made to Iowa

OCWS AND HEIFERS.

Queen of Oak Hill, G. T. Saum, Kellogg, \$25;
Fourth Louan of Oak Hill, Alex Charles, Cedar Repids, \$300; Tenth Bell Republic, M. W. Kennedy, Mt. Pleasant, \$250; Dorothy Fox, L. F. Mason, Kellogg, \$195;
Elva, G. T. Saum, \$30; c. c. of above, S. G. Kelley, Stockton, \$125; Lalla Rookh 2d. L. G. C. Pierce, Grin-\$500; Tonth Bell Republic, M. W. Kennedy, Mt. Pleasant, \$250; Dorothy Fox, L. F. Mason, Kellogs, \$195; Elva, G. T. Saum, \$300; c. c. of above, S. G. Kelley, Stockton, \$125; Lalla Bookh 2d, L. G. C. Pierce, Grinnell, \$350; Elva 2d, c. c. Platter, Red Oak, \$200; Elva 3d and c. e. J. G. Long, Monroe, \$500; Watsell's Miss Nightengale 2d, B. F. Blakesty, Kellogg, \$250; Miss Priscilla 3d, Theo, Wiggins, Kellogg, \$150; Hope 27, L. G. C. Pierce, \$305; Boas Nell, John Callard, Dos Moines, \$605; Watsell's Miss Baile 1st, George Hammond, Le Girand, \$285; Highland Lady, G. T. Saum, \$300; Sophia and Adolph Klapping, Newton, \$255; Bonny Red Rose and c. c., Martin Flynn, Des Moines, \$1,715; Ocsota, Theo. Wiggins, \$200; Red Bird, L. B. Nelson, Toledo, \$150; Maggie Loug, D. M. Moniger, Allion, \$355; Louish of Oak Hill, L. B. Nelson, \$440; Maggie May, J. G. Long, \$410; Waff, C. B. Nelson, \$440; Maggie May, J. G. Long, \$410; Waff, C. B. Nelson, \$440; Maggie May, J. G. Long, \$410; Waff, C. B. Nelson, \$400; Medons 7th, C. C. Patter, \$135; Medons 10th, R. F. Tubbs, \$365; Lillian, William Pieper, Mechanicaville, \$270; Belle and b. c., L. S. Coffin, Fort Dotige, \$450; Bell 2d, M. W. Kennedy, \$330; Alice 8th, L. G. U. Piecce, \$370; Saphronia 2d, Henry Vermer, Newton, \$210; Hed Rose, C. C. Platter, \$255; Medons 6th, James Kelley, Newton, \$246; Eudors 7th, R. F. Tubbs, \$300; Boston Belle, C. C. Platter, \$200; Rosa Bonheur 2d, R. F. Tubbs, \$300; Sophsur Rose, D. M. Moniger, \$385; Spotswood Lass, J. G. Long, \$370; Alice 9th, L. F. Mason, \$225; Medons \$440, J. W. Blackwood, Newton, \$170; Calypso 2d, same, \$300; Bonheur 2d, B. F. Tubbs, \$300; Lady Parker Selley, Newton, \$245; Endors 7th, R. F. Tubbs, \$300; Lady Teazel, and b. e. L. F. Mason, \$200; Rother Selley, Medons \$400; Bonheur Bose, D. M. Moniger, \$385; Spotswood Lass, J. G. Long, \$370; Alice 9th, L. F. Mason, \$250; Maguris Bell 3d, G. C. Platter, \$230; Maggie May 2d, J. G. Long, \$340; Lillian 2d, E. Cole, Kellogg, \$150; Maguris Bell, Ad, G. R. Perry, Grinnell, \$200; Lady Teazel, and b

Daweshelk, D. J. Wherry, \$100.

In all 93 head of cattle were sold, for \$23,665, an average of \$225; of which 73 were cows and heifers. bringing \$20,405, an average of \$280, and 20 were bulls, bringing \$3,260, an average of \$163. MINOR TELEGRAMS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—The Presbyterian
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the
Northwest will hold its annual meeting in this

Northwest will hold its annual meeting in this cit y on the 12th and 13th of April.

Special District to The Chease Tribune.
CINCINNATI, March 26.—The five Police Commissioners appointed for this city under the new State law by Gov. Hayes give astisfaction to all who are weary of the corrupt police administration of the city. Democrats are talking about contesting the law, but it is all talk.

San Francisco, March 28.—A gold medal, valued at \$200, has been prepared for presentation to the New York Seventh Regiment by ex-members of the regiment in this city, to be competed for by members of the regiment as a prize for marksmanship. It will be forwarded in a few days.

A Crew Murdered by Their Captain The Lennie mutiny (easys the Pall Mail Gazette) recalls to recollection a case which took place many years ago, when, instead of the crew murdering the Captain, the Captain murdered the crew. The Captain's name was Stnart; he commanded a brig called the Mary Eussell, a regular trader between Cork and Barbadoes. On one of her passages from the West Indies to

The Hog Crop—A Lucky Dog—Crime and Retribution—Sales of Short—Horns.

Des Moines, Ia., March 25.—The result of the packing-season shows a large decrease in the number of hogs in Iowa for 1875. Marketable hogs are thoroughly cleaned out. The loss by disease has been far greater than is generally supposed. The loss in the Township of Knox-wille, Marion County, as ascertaned by actual count by the Assessor, was 4,000 head of an average weight of 100 pounds. This would make a loss in the entire county of over 21,000 hors, valued at \$128,000. All over the State for parts of the packing season hows a large decrease in the number of hogs in the Township of Knox-wille, Marion County, as ascertaned by actual count by the Assessor, was 4,000 head of an average weight of 100 pounds. This would make a loss in the entire county of over 21,000 hors, valued at \$128,000. All over the State for parts of the property of the crew were fired at repeatedly by the Captain. The vessel was boarded by a pilot off the Old Head of Kinsale, who found the Captain at the helm, and was soon made acquainted with the tragedy. The bring was brought into Queenstown, then called the Cove of Cork, and Stuart was given into custody. He was tried, and acquited on the ground of insanity. For many years he was confined as a lunatic in the sayium at Cork, where his good conduct attracted the attention of the governors, who, at his urgent request, supplied him with materials to make models of ships, which he did with much skill. Ultimately he was removed to Dublin to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum there, where he died a few jears ago.

AN ELOPEMENT REPENTED.

The Fate of a Collector of the Port of Sandusky — His Flight with the Wife of Ris Deputy and with \$22,000 of the Government's Money —Discovery in the Island of Ceylon.

Bufale Express.

A few days ago we published a brief announce A few days ago we published a brief announcement of the death of Harlow Case in the Island of Ceylon, whither he fled twenty-five years ago, and until now nothing had been knewn in this country of his whereabouts. In 1850 Case was Collector of the Port of Sandnaky. He fell in love with the wife of his deputy, Henry Francis, seized \$22,000 of, Government money, and eloped with Mrs. Francis and her little child. They fled, as it now seems, to Ceylon. A short time ago an American missionary made the acquaintance of Case and Mrs. Francis. He describes them as living in an earthly paradise, but both haunted by, and one dying of, remorse and home-sickness. Their bower was a living tomb. We quote his description of the interview in which he detected the personality of the guilty pair: of the guilty pair :

interview in which he detected the personality of the guilty pair:

"Sir," said Case, in tones which I shall never forget, "if I have sinned, God in heaven knows what I have suffered; and if in F.'s bereavement he has cursed me, that curse is fearfully fulfilled. Poor Mary is dying—has been dying for months, and I have known it. It has been for me to see the failing step, the dimming eye; it is for me now to see the terrible struggles of ber almost worn-out frame; it is for me to listen to her language of remorse that sometimes almost drives me mad. Yes, mad, mad, mad l'he said, in a frenzy, rising and crossing the floor with long, hasty strides. Then burying his face in his hands, he exclaimed, "Too late! too late! I have repented!" There was a long pause, and he continued, calmly: "No human means can now restore my poor companion. Her moral sensibilities become more and more acuse as she fails in strength, so that she often reproaches herself constantly." A weary, mournful sigh broke from his lips, as if his heart would break. "Oh! if he knew," he exclaimed again, "if he knew how bitter a peualty she is serving, he would pity her—and, if it could be, forgive. Will you see her, sir?"

I strank from the very thought.
"She has asked for you, sir; do you deny her request? Hearing that you came from America, she entreated me to bring you to her. I promised that I would."

Up the cool, wide, matted stairs he led me into a chamber Oriental in its furnishing and

The subject of beer-drinking has so often led to angry discussions that the Journal de la Societie de Statistique de Paris has undertaken to set the question at rest by giving the quantity made and the quantity drunk by each individual in the following countries, the figures being principally derived from a commitation made by M. G. Noback, an eminent scientist:

A paper has recently been read before the British Society of Arts wherein Dr. H. C. Bartlett shows that beer can be so condensed, by evaporation in vacuo, as to retain not only all of its alcohol but the volatile aroma which would otherwise be lost in ordinary modes of condensation. About nine-tenths of the water are removed, thus greatly reducing bulk. Such evaporation is said, moreover, to check the processes of fermentation, so that the danger of souring during long voyages is effectually guarded against. The meagre report of the paper received does not indicate the method by which alcohol, which assually is the first ingredient to go over in evaporation, is retained, while water is driven off. Probably the alcohol is first recovered separately, and the "extract" obtained by subsequent evaporation, a procedure likely to prove too costly to be of practical availability.

A correspondent writes from Honolulu, Sand-

A correspondent writes from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands: "Our Lodge—Excelsior No. 1—is progressing very well, and we hope to celebrate the anniversary of our Order on the 26th of April in a becoming manner."

AN IRISH GIRL'S ADVENTURES.

things.

AT SERVICE—THEN AT SCHOOL.

In the course of a week the gentleman returned, and Mary found herself installed as the maid-of-all-work in the family of the Priheipal of one of the exademies in Orange County. She was then searcely 16, but rather large of her age, with light hair, rosy cheeks, bright, sparkling blue eyes, graceful for one so utterly uncultivated; and every feature, and her sweet, cheery voice, all told at once that she was one of the very best specimens of an Irish lass that the "Gem of the Sea" could possibly send us. She was, in fact, a very promising, pretty girl. But Esther, the old-maid cook to whose care Mary was committed for some needed instruction in that department, had no patience with her ignorance; and the disgust of the ancient dame knew no bounds when, having given her pupil some potatoes to wash, she saw Mary with her bare feet treading them in the floor-pail haif full of water. Esther's ridicule made the poor child sad enough; but it broke no bones, and her buoyant, cheerful nature soon recovered its wonted vivacity. It was vecation; the family numbered but four; Esther became sick, and the madame was forced, with the assistance of Mary, to propare meals, and to get along as best she could. She soon found that her new girl needed showing but once, that she was active, anxious, and quick to learn, and, when Esther returned to duty, Mary was nearly as well qualified for the duties of queen of the kitchen as the more aged and pretentious dame, who had shown so little good sense and patience in instructing her. In a month or two, Esther's health again failed, and Mary was duly installed as cook in her place.

In this position she did faithful and excel-

matronized her from the time she first came to Orange County till she left for her distant home in the West.

ER LONG JOURSEY.

Mary found Mr. Clarke's friends in Pennsylvania very fine, excellent people, in good circumstances. They treated her very kindly for two or three weeks, when she left with Mr. C. for Pittsburg, where they took a New Orleans steamer for the mouth of the Arkansas. For several days Mary's escort treated her with great deference and respect, as, in fact, he had always done. But his attentions became more marked, and by the time the steamer had reached the Mississippi, he was pertinaciously urging Mary to marry him. This she respectfully, but firmly, refused to do; and at length his conduct became so outrageous, and his proposals so base, that Mary was obliged to appeal to the Captain for protection. This he promptly afforded, and she was safe from further molestation. Clarke kept himself steeped in liquor, and his oonduct at last became so bad that somewhere below Cairo the Captain put him ashore,—not, however, till he had made him give up the money he had in his possession to pay Mary's expenses to Fort Towson, And now here was this lone Irish girl, a thousand miles from her friends in Orange County, and nearly as far by the rivers and stage she had to travel before reaching her new home, with no protection except that which a brave, noble, and cultivated woman can command from the roughest, and even from the basest, of met. They were ample in her case, for she was treated by the Captain and his officers, and by her fellow-passengers, with every attention and the greatest courtesy.

The Captain of the Mississippi steamer introduced Mary to the officers of the boat that was to take her up the Arkansas to Van Buren, on the west line of the state, where she was to take the stage for some 100 miles or more to Fort Towson. Traveling on the frontiers and on Western river steamers thirty years ago was a very different thing from what it is now. fet, in all that tedious, weary journey, Mary w

Mirs. Francis soon died. Case has since died.
The daughter started to return to her father in a vessel that was lost at sea. It was supposed that a vessel that was lost at sea. It was supposed that a result has twas lost at sea. It was supposed that a result have a contained a supposed that a result of the others:

Up to the time of the elopement, Francis had flus at that of the others:

Up to the time of the elopement, Francis had lived with the utmost confidence in his wife's honor, and when the appalling truth of his betaryal dawned upon him, it partially turned his brain, and he became a monomaniac, with only two objects in life.—On gain revenge on Case and get back has child. He sold his little properties of Case and Mrs. Francis. The port of Europe, and thence they led him a will-o'-wipp dance, sometimes in sight and at other times unheard of for months, to Constantinople, where they became entirely lost. Five years passed. When the Crimean Wathorke out Francis enlisted in the English army as cook, and served until the end of the war. Some years thereafter he was in the employ of Adam's Express Company on the Pan-Handis Road, and was "queet." His mental unsoundness at last led to his discharge, and it is said he is living on a farm in Minnesota.

PHILADELIPHIA, March 26.—The Wational Convention of the Jawish Order of Kesher Shel Bazel was held in this city x-daw. B. H. Seligmann, of Chicago, was effected Presidents. S. M. Yolkenburg, of Absany, A. R. Emsture, of Philadelphia, John Mohrheim, of Cleveland, N. Goldsmith, of Aurora, Hi, and the lie for. George Jacobs, of Philadelphia, Who-Presidents. S. M. Yolkenburg, of Absany, A. Remsture, of Philadelphia, John March 28.—Advance sheets of Gould's Directory for this year put the population at 428, 182.

Beer-Drinkers.

The eabject of beer-drinking has so often led to anyry discussions that the Journal de la Societée de Statistique de Paris has undertaken to set the queetion at reats by giving the quantity made and the quantity made and the quantity made and

tribute to the happiness of others. But at last the stage stops at the door of the hotel, and the

AN IRISH GIRL'S ADVENTURES.

A Story True is Every Particular.

Written for The Okeogo Tribune.

Her name was Mary Tobin. As there is nothing in this history of which she or her children should ever be ashamed, the facis are given precisely as they occurred.

The writer does not know what was Mary's birthplace in Ireland, nor the year when she was born. It must have been a year or two previous to 1830. When 12 or 13 years old, she came to this country with an older sister, who married a man that had the position of chief teamster of a detachment of soldiers then stationed at Brocklyn, N. Y.

After remaining with her sister, the only relative she had in this country, for some months, Mary accepted service with a gentleman by the name of Clowes, then living a few miles west of Codebackville, in Sullivan Country. N. Y. He was a widower, and his aged mother kept homes for him. The young and ignorant Irish girl did not perform at all to the riking; and yet, as it would cost considerable to get her back to her elected in The Codebackville, in Sullivan Country, N. Y. He was a widower, and his aged mother kept homes for him. The young and ignorant Irish girl did not perform at all to the riking; and yet, as it would cost considerable to get her back to her elected in Lumberland, having's slight coquaintance with Mr. Clowes, stopped for a few moments to have a chat. When about to start, remembering the injunction of the madame so bring back a housematid if he could find one on his journey, he saided Mr. Clowes ferred the gentleman to his mother, who at once agreed that Mary should ectural with him. The good dame, however, could only recommend that her services were ferred the gentleman to his mother, who at once agreed that Mary should ectural with him. The good dame, however, could only recommend the country of the world, and of course, he had only in the world, and of course, he had only in the world, and of course, he had only in the world, and of course, have such to the proposal proposal to the world on the world o

in this hands, he arclaimed, "Too late! too late! the with long, hasty sender. Then burring that are believed in the war and more section. Her moral sensitivities become more and more sections and more sections and more sections and more sections. Her moral sensitivities become more and more sections and more sections. The sections are sections and more sections and more sections and more sections and more sections. The sections and more se the End of a Famous Lawrutt.

nanza. The product of the mine was not setumsted at less than 6,000 fasts, of 76½ pounds each per annum. By reserving and storing up the quicksilver when the yield was large, they controlled the market price, and prevented it from going below a certain floure. McGarrahan, on the other hard, was without percunary resourced, and it was the constant wonder of his a-agooiste how he was able to keep up also long titanic conflict, at one time the th-ory was that he had made a great joint sock company out of the mine capitalizing of at several millions of dollars, and that he paid his lawyers and lobbying continger fees, and rought up Congresseen with the name. The report now comes from Washington that this protracted coutest as settled and the case stricken from the dockst of the Supreme Court. The terms are stated to be the payment of \$1,000,000 by McGarrahan to the defendants—\$400,000 in cash and \$500,000 to be paid out of the first proceeds of the mine after the change of possession. The report also says that Gen. B. F. Butter is the plaintiff financial backer in the transaction. The \$1,000,000 may prove a good investment. A great many millions have been taken out of the mine process of the mine and millions have been taken out of the saine, and there may be as many more millions left. But the history of the Emma mine shows that sconer or later there comes a time when the richest mines peter out.

A flower in her bronzed hair, a smile upon her by A acert about her perfect neck, as down the path actrips.

To meet me, as I, waiting, stand beside the rustie

"Dear John," she says, and, blushing, sends a ex-glance up at me, "Pape has said he will not have you call so fre-quently, And, as he's set his heart upon my wedding Mr. May, I think hemoclorish the best thing you can do is siay

It seems as if my heart-strings map, so plerding is the Pain Her words do cause me; but I smile, and look at her again; "Indeed! and will you tell me, pray, if you would have me go?"

She hesitates: "Why, John—I ought to please pape, you know.

And then you never could support a wife in decem style." I look away to hide my pain,—this time I same and say, while all the lovely scene and lovelier mail grow dim, "You need not fear that I'll intrude on either you of

"Ah, Fanny! you have shown me now how west and false you are:
Had you but waited for a while, twould have best far;
For I've been laft a forsune, I'm a richer man the May: I came to tall you this, but now I'll simply say good day."

I turn saide in bitter score, but soon a sentle hand Is laid upon my arm, and I bear Panny's accept bland:
O John I dear John I forgive me; I would be men
glad to see
You at our house; " and then she looks at me sairesb
figly.

But with a laugh I pass her by; her falsity is plain; "Good day, Miles Fannie; rest assured I'll never cal agrain." I stride away; the summer sun beats down will tropic heat.—

I head it not, for life henceforth to me is incomplain.

Connella M. Welland.

Rockults (Conn.) Journal.

On Tuesday, the 22d of February, at the same hour of the day, and at the same minute of the hour. Deacon Noah Pease, and his wife Lagrada, of Ellington, who were united in marriage more than airty three years ago, passed away from this life together, and science ago, the life to come almost without any soparation, even by death itself, and this not by the same disease, but by diseases entirally distinct and unconnected. Both were over foursecond

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Saturday.

TEVENS VS. STEVENS.

The case of May A. Sievens vs. Francis H. Stevens attracted considerable attention Saturday. The complainant told a sad tale of her husband's infidelity with a lady somewhat known in literary circles, and how she had pleaded with he temptress, but ineffectually, not to lead her husband astray. The mother-in-law also was present, who had been an actual viness to Stevens' criminality, and very ready she was to relate all the circumstances, but the Judge had no desire to hear any unnecessary filth, and the old lady was completed to statics without make the contract of the pelled to retire without unburdening herself of all her story. A female who keeps a large num-ber of "lady" boarders on State street also tesrified that Stevens had been in the habit of

ber of "lady" boarders on State street also testified that Stevens had been in the habit of
keeping company with one of her boarders about
once a week, but the Judge said that her testimony was not worth anything unless corroborated, and the attorney wisely refrained from
calling any more witnesses of her stamp. The
divorce was grauted.

MISCELLANEOUS DECREES.

Judge Williams granted decrees in the following cases: Mary E. Houghton from Reuben B.
Houghton, on the ground of drunkenness;
Mary A. Hovey from Mahlon'S. Hovey, cause,
cruelty; William E. Brownell from Cathley
Brownell, cause, drunkenness; Ellen J. Rogers
from Albert B. Rogers, cause, desertion; Jacob
Van Dyke from Mary Ann Van Dyke, on the
ground of adultery and desertion; Margaret Gleason from John Gleason, drunkenness; Joseph P.
Wiley from Margaret Wiley, adultery; Jerusha
Gilbert from George W. Gilbert, desertion;
Dorathes Witthaus from John Witthaus, eanse,
cruelty; Nelson Hart from Jogurtha Hart, cause,
desertion; and Jacob Konig from Walli Konig,
on account of her cruelty.

Judge Moore granted decrees in the following
instances: Hannah Howard vs. Charles B.
Howard, cause, desertion; Arista T. Lambrite
va. Jerome C. Lambrite, desertion; Catherina
Gauvin vs. Thomas F. Gauvin, desertion; John
Bryant vs. Mary Bryant, desertion; Mary A.
Stevens vs. Francis H. Stevens, adultery; and
Emma C. Coignard va. Alexander Coignard, eraelty.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

Etwens vs. Francis H. Stevens, adultery; and Emma C. Coignard vs. Alexander Coignard, eraelty.

THE NATIONAL LITROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

About six weeks ago William E. Frost and others filed a bill in the Court against the Institute, Walter M. Jackson, Edward Ruehlow, and others, to set aside an alleged sale under a chattel mortgage of all the property of the Institute. It was claimed that Jackson had privately effected the sale without notice to the other stock-holders of the Company, and had succeeded in buving the property in at a very small price.

A few days ago Jackson filed his answer, in which he admits that he bought some stock in the Institute on the recommendation of Pomeroy, one of the complainant; but denies that he was anxious to take stock in the new Company. He also denies that he took up any of the debts of the Institute as charged in the bill, or that the bank at which the Institute had a loan agreed to extend that loan in the way the complainants charge. In conclusion, Jackson denies that he was guilty of any fraud: claims that the sale made by hum was in good faith, and asks that it may be upheld.

Edward Ruehlow and B. H. W. Zastrow, and three other defendants, also filed answers, taking the same view of affairs and denying all fraud on their part.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry F. Kidder filed a bull Saturday against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railread Company, and the County Collectors of the twenty-four counties through which the road runs, to restrain the collection of taxes on the Company, and the hearing of the motion for injunction was set for April 28.

Thomas McArthur, a contractor, residing at the contractor of the county collectors of the county and the county collectors of the county and contractors are contractors.

Thomas McArthur, a contractor, residing at No. 229. Twenty-lift atreet, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptey Saturday. His debta amount to \$20,023.50, and no assets. Refer nos to Register Hibbard. to Register Hibbard.
J. J. and J. C. Spalding were adjudicated
bankrapt by default, and a warrant made returnable April 28,
George W. Campbell was appointed Assigned
of Edward J. Qurk.
A first general meeting of creditors will be
held this morning in the case of Frank T. Blus,
and a composition meeting in the matter of her-

A first general meeting of exhibits and a composition meeting in the ease of Frank T. Blies, and a composition meeting in the matter of Herman Kaestner.

T. J. S. Pint, Committee of Howard Priestly, a lunstic, filed a bill against Charles B. Brown and wife, Theodore F. Rrown and wife, F. H. Brown and wife, H. F. Wasta, and W. L. Johnston to foreclose a krust deed for \$4.000 on Lot sof the Assessor's Division of Lot 1, Block 13, in the Original Town of Unloage.

Edward Hudson began a smit by attachment against Horace B. Taylor, elauming \$3,150.98.

E. M. Pike sued the Singer Sewing Machine Company for \$2,000.

John H. Walther and Edward Strangler began a suit in trespase against John Cox and Banadie Cox, claiming \$2,500 damages.

CR. H. Burronghs sued A. N. Waterman, I debt, to recover \$1,000.

H. H. Shafeld: & Ce. began a smit to dea against Benjamin Carvet, claiming \$3,000 damages.

H. A. Hurlbut sued W. W. Kimball for \$1,00 in an action of debt.

John Wolf brought a similar smit for a 110.

in an action of debt.

John Wolf brought a similar suit for a li
amount against J. B. Sullivan. JUDGE GARY—239, 240, 245, 258 to 263, 265 to 263, 274 to 277, 279, and 280, all inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—115, 117 to 121, 128, 126, 12
131, 133, 135, 136, 138 to 141, 143 to 145, all in

Junou Moore—24, 42, 43, 44.

Judou Moore—24, 42, 43, 44.

Judou Roors—Set cases 89 and 773.

Judou Booth—101 to 120, except 107, 109, a JUDGE FARWELL-151 to 200, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—151 to 200, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Famile B, Ishs
vs. Salome C, West and Norman F, Ravin, \$137.43.
J. S. Mead et al. vs. Stephen McErce, \$243.24.

Burley, Receiver of the Cook Gounty National Bav
vs. Charles H, Lawrence, \$238.59.

JUDGE GARY—Swift & Courtney and Beecher Co
pany vs. Lee W, Sincelity, D, McDels, and
—Bace
\$1,725.42.—Henry Morgan vs. Joseph J, Hall, \$174.
—Bottom Alley vs. Same, \$175.50.
Chrour's Court—Coursestons—Anton Sedgwick
Martin and Anna Sack, \$605.

FORECLOSING MORTGAGES IN INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chango Prisons.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—The Supreme Cohas just made a ruling in reference to suits
mortgages, which is of great interest to
property-owners. It is this: In a forecious suit it is necessary, in order to secure parfect title, not only to make persons holding subsequent judgme and mortgages of record parties, but also persons holding any of the notes secured such mortgages, although there is no assi ment of record showing hy whom such reta-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TEACHERS' BALABIES. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:
CHICAGO, March 36.—The articles with
ence to the reduction of teachers' salaries have been given place in the papers of late; lo have been written by persons having knowledge of the teacher's work or the requirements of the position.

While the expenditures of the Board of I cation might undoubtedly be curtailed with vantage to the City Treasury, as is true of

other Boards, the place for retrent manifestly not in the salaries of the who, any well-informed, candid person mit, are not paid more than their mit, are not paid more than their servers worth. The large working force of teen are paid sataries ranging from \$500 to \$750 cording to term of service, none reaching latter figure until the third year of teachin our city actions, except by special action of Salary Committee. These cocupying higher sitions receive higher salaries; but when parison is made between the income of teachers and that of other individuals from when higher mental or manual labor is demantic former will not be found to be in easy the latter. Without sutaring into the tion of individual finess on the eff the present incumbants for the position of the court of the contractions. ate to the happiness of others. But at last tage stops at the door of the hotel, and the ty traveler is at

PORT TOWSON.

FORT TOWSON.

Visions of her sister—ber own dear sister—shing to embrace her, and of the children shing to embrace her, and of the children shing to embrace her, and of the children and all her joyous nature overflowed with the rightest hopes. Alas! what language can pain be gloom that shrouded her soul when shound that her sister was hundred with the rightest hopes. Alas! what language can pain be gloom that shrouded her soul when shound that her sister was hundred with the rightest hopes. Alas! what language can pain be gloom that shrouded her soul when shound that her sister was alone, way at in the Indian Territory, among perfect rangers. The regiment with which her brother-law was associated had been ordered to Texas and her sister was at Eaton kouge, La. In a whours she sought out her aster's friends, ho knew all about her coming. They received er most kindly and cordaily, and did all they ould to cheer and comfort her. Her pride ould not permit her to be dependent. Sho pon found that her services were in great reaset as a dressmaker; and her letters be her Orange County friends were fall of spressions showing how happy and prosperons he was in her new home. It could not be therwise. Her enture and her superior so implishments would lead all to concede to her leading position in society. So it proved; for, is few mouths, she became the happy wife of ir. Henry B. Hadden, a leading citizen in Fortowell of the matter of the matter

the world, and, of course, her happiness was implete.
Domestic cares made the letters from Mary wer, and, since the War, nothing has been eard from her. Her old friends, some of whom ow reside in this city, would be most happy to ear of her welfare.

The temptation to meralize on facts like the bove is almost irresistible. But the tory carries lits moral all along with it. It shows that duty, faithfully performed each day as it passes along, is sure to eap its reward. Mary's history, from the time he left her sister in Brocklyn to accept service among strangers, amid the lonely wilds of Salihan County, hight be woven into a most beautiful romance; but the facts, just as they occurred, are to her friends more interesting than liney could be were they embellished by the most vivid colors in which any writer, however gifted, could narrate them. Her adherence to duty, and her active, virtuous life can be imitated by all; but few will ever be able to furnish a brighter example, or one more worthy to be emulared.

M'GARRAHAN.

The End of a Famous Lawante.

San Francisco Chronicie.

For a period of over fifteen years the McGarrahan claim against the parties in possession of the great New Idria quicksilver mine, in Freeno County, one of the richest and most valuable mines in the world, has occupied the attention of the Courts of California, and of the Supreme Court at Washington. Probably no law-suit ever instituted has involved such enormous expense as this. The money expended in the course of the litigation in its various stages would have constituted a colossal fortune. In one shape or another, this great suit has been before nearly all the Courts of the State of superior jurisdiction. There have been endless applications for injunctions, for the dissolution of injunctions, for preceiverships, for the taking of testimony de bene esse. There has been more appearing, moving, swearing, interrogating, filing, cross-filing, arguling, and rearguing, than in the remowned chancers suit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. The briefs, points, and printed arguments that have been "handed in," submitted," or "filed" in this case would fill a baggage-train of the Central Pacific Railroad. There is scarcely a lawyer of eminence in San Francisco who has not been engaged on one side or the other of this litigation in some of its multifarious stages, and the fees they have received would pay for the completion of our municipal delphant—the new City-Hall. Among the distinguished members of the profession who have at one time or another had a finger in this fruity pie and pulied out a plum are the Hon. Eugene Casserly, the Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, W. H. L. Barnes, Sam Wilson, Hall Mc-Alhster, Ben Brooks, Mr. Gould, formerly a partner of the late Occar L. Shafter, and numerous others. In Washington the Hon. Jere S. Black, the late Edwin M. Stanton, Ben Butler, and other lesser luminaries have made arguments in the case before the Supreme Court, or otherwise participated in it. At one stage of the proceedings it came before Congress, where the indefatigable McGarraha ach per annum. By reserving and storing up the quicksilver when the yield was large, they the quicksilver when the yield was large, they controlled the market price, and prevented it from going below a certain flaure. McGarrahan, on the other hard, was without pecuniary resourcef, and it was the constant wonder of his suggoists how he was able to keep up alls long itanic conflict. At one time the thory was that he had make a great joint wock company out of the mire, capitalizing a st several millions of dolars, and that he paid his lawyers and lobbyies continger fees, and bought up Congresseren with the mares. The report now comes from Washington that this protracted contest is settled and the case stricken from the docks of the Supreme Court. The terms are stated to be the payment of \$1,000,000 by McGarrahan to the defendants—\$400,000 in cash and \$600,000 to be paid out of the first proceeds of the mine after the change of possession. The report also says that Gen. B. F. Butler is the plaintiff sinancial backer in the transaction. The \$1,000,000 may prove a good investment. A great many millions have been taken out of the mine, and there may be as many more millions left. But the history of the Emma mine shows that sooner or later there comes a time when the richest mines peter out.

AT THE GATE.

A flower in her bronzed hair, a smile upon her lips, A scarf about her perfect neck, as down the path To meet me, as I, waiting, stand beside the rustie gate. With trusting love and eager heart, to learn from her my fate.

"Dear John," she says, and, blushing, sends a coy glance up at me, "Papa has said he will not have you call so fre-

It seems as if my heart-strings snap, so piercing is the pain Her words do cause me; but I smile, and look at hea again:
"Indeed! and will you tell me, pray, if you would have me go?"
She hesitates: "Why, John—I ought—to please pape, you know.

"And then you never could support a wife in decem style." I look away to hide my pain,—this time I cannot

and say, while all the lovely scene and lovelier main grow dim, "You need not fear that I'll intrude on either you of

"Ah, Fanny! you have shown me now how weak and false you are: Had you but waited for a while, twould have been better far; For I've been laft a fortune, I'm a richer man that May." May: I came to tell you this, but now I'll simply say good day."

bland; deer John! forgive me; I would be most glad to see. You at our house; and then she looks at me entreabingly.

But with a laugh I pass her by; her falsity is plain:
"Good day, Miks Fannis; rest assured I'll never cal
again."
I stride away; the summer sun beats down with

I heed it not, for life henceforth to me is incomplete.

In Death They Were Not Divided.

Reckille (Conn.) Journal.

On Tuesday, the 22d of Feb mary, at the same hour of the day, and at the same minute of the hour, Deacon Noah Pease, and his wife Lucinda, of Ellington, who were united in marriage more than sixty-three years ago, passed away from this life together, and extered upon the life to come almost without any separation, even by death itself, and this not by the same disease, but by diseases entirally distinct and unconnected. Both were over fourscore years of are.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted -Saturday.

The case of May A. Stevens vs. Francis H. Stevens attracted considerable attention Saturday. The complainant told a sad tale of her hasband's infidelity with a lady somewhat known is literary circles, and how she had pleaded with the temptress, but ineffectually, not to lead her hasband astray. The mother-in-law also MEVENS VS. STEVENS.

ber of "lady" boarders on State street also testined that Stevens had been in the habit of heeping company with one of her boarders about once a week, but the Judge said that her testimony was not worth anything unless corrobonted, and the attorney wisely:refrained from calling any more witnesses of her stamp. The divorce was granted.

Judge Williams granted decrees in the following cases: Mary E. Houghton from Reuben B. Houghton, on the ground of drunkenness; I mary A. Hovey from Mahlon S. Hovey, cause, cruelty. William E. Brownell from Cathley Brownell, cause, drunkenness; Elen J. Rogers from Albert B. Rogers, cause, desertion; Jacob van Dyke from Mary Ann Van Dyke, on the ground of adultery and desertion; Margaret Gleason from John Gleason, drunkenness; Joseph P. Wiley from Margaret Wiley, adultery; Jerusha Gilbert from George W. Gilbert, desertion; Dorathes Witthaus from John Witthaus, cause, cruelty; Nelson Hart from Jogurtha Hart, cause, desertion; and Jacob Konig from Walli Konig, on account of her cruelty.

Judge Moore granted decrees in the following instances: Hannah Howard vs. Charles B. Howard, cause, desertion; Arista T. Lambrite vs. Jerome C. Lambrite, desertion; Mary A. Stevens vs. Francis H. Stevens, adultery; and Emma C. Coignard vs. Alexander Coignard, orasily.

Emms C. Coignard vs. Alexander Coignard, crasliv.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

About six weeks ago William E. Frost and
others filed a bill in the Court against the Institute, Walter M. Jackson, Edward Ruehlow, and
others to set aside an alleged sale under a chattel mortgage of all the property of the Institute.
It was claimed that Jackson had privately effected the sale without notice to the other stockholders of the Company, and had succeeded in
having the property in at a very small price.

A few days ago Jackson filed his answer, in
which he admits that he bought some stock in
the institute on the recommendation of Pomeroy, one of the complainants; but denies that
he was anxious to take stock in the new Company. He also denies that he took up any of
the debts of the Institute as charged in the bill,
or that the bank at which the Institute had a
loan agreed to extend that loan in the way the
complainants charge. In conclusion, Jackson
denies that he was guilty of any fraud; claims
that the sale made by him was in good faith,

complainants charge. In conclusion, Jackson denies that he was guilty of any fraud; claims that the sale made by him was in good faith, and asks that it may be upheld.

Edward Ruehlow and B. H. W. Zastrow, and three other defendants, also filed answers, taking the same view of affairs and denying all fraud on their part.

WITED STATES COURTS.

Henry P. Kidder filed a bull Saturday against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the County Collectors of the twenty-four counties through which the road runs, to restrain the collection of taxes on the Company's capital stock for 1875, it having paid all istaxes on its tangeble property. The usual restraining order was entered by Judge Biodgett, and the hearing of the motion for injunction was set for April 25.

Thomas McArthur, a contractor, residing at No. 229 Twenty-lifth street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Saturday. His debts amount to \$20,023.50, and no assets. Reference to Register Hibbard.

a suit in trespass against John Cox and B Cox, claiming \$2,500 damages.

C. H. Burroughs sued A. N. tebt, to recover \$1,000.

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. began a suit in debt tgainst Benjamin Carver, claiming \$3,000 dam-tges. H. A. Hurlbut sued W. W. Kimball for \$1,000

is an action of debt.

John Woif brought a similar suit for a like mount against J. B. Sullivan. JUDGE GARY-239, 240, 245, 258 to 263, 265 to 569, 274 to 277, 279, and 280, all inclusive. JUDGE JAMESON—115, 117 to 121, 128, 125, 129, 131, 133, 135, 136, 138 to 141, 143 to 145, all in-

clusive.
JUDGE MOORE—24, 42, 43, 44.
JUDGE ROORS—Set cases 89 and 773.
JUDGE BOOTH—101 to 120, except 107, 109, and JUDGE FARWELL-151 to 200, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—151 to 200, inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Fannie B. Isham

M. Sslome C. West and Norman F. Ravin, \$247.49.—

J. B. Mead et al. vs. Stephen McEvoy, \$648.24.—A. H.
Burley, Receiver of the Cook Gounty National Bank,

vs. Charies H. Lawrence, \$236.89.

JUDGE GARY—Swift & Courtney and Beecher Company vs. Lee W. Sinclair, D. McDole, and — Bacon,

11.75.42.—Henry Morgan vs. Joseph J. Hall, \$174.33.

—Belton Alley vs. Same, \$178.50.

CIRCUIT COURTS-CONFESSIONS—Anton Sedgwick vs.

Martin and Anna Back, \$605.

FORECLOSING MORTGAGES IN INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Privane.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26,—The Supreme Court has just made a ruling in reference to suits on mortgages, which is of great interest to all property-owners. It is this: In a foreclosure suit it is necessary, in order to secure a perfect title, not only to make all persons holding sntsequent judgments and mortgages of record parties, but also all persons holding any of the notes secured by such mortgages, although there is no assignment of record showing by whom such notes are held. And, unless this is done, the holder of any such note may, at any time within fifteen years at least after the sale, redeem the property by paying to the owner the amount of the mortgage and interest under which the property was sold at Sheriff's sale, after deducting therefrom the value of the use or rent of property was sold at Sheriff's sale, after deducting therefrom the value of the use or rent of the property for the time between such sale and

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TEACHERS' SALARIES. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, March 26.—The articles with reference to the reduction of teachers' salaries which have been given place in the papers of late seem to have been written by persons having no thowledge of the teacher's work or the requirements of the position.

While the expenditures of the Board of Edu-

eation might undoubtedly be curtailed with advantage to the City Treasury, as is true of all other Boards, the place for retrenchment who, any well-informed, candid person must a mit, are not paid more than their service mit, are not paid more than their services are worth. The large working force of teachers are paid salaries ranging from \$500 to \$750, according to term of service, none reaching the latter figure until the third year of teaching in our city acteois, except by special action of the Salary Committee. Those occupying higher positions receive higher salaries; but when comparison is made between the income of these leachers and that of other individuals from whom no higher mental or manual labor is demanded, to former will not be found to be in excess of the latter. Without sutering into the question of individual fitness on the part the present incumbents for the positions

that the places are worth all they pay. If the persons holding these places are unfitted by nature or education, that is a matter for the public to settle with the Board with whom the responsibility rests, but an examination into the salary list of our corps of teachers, coupled with a knowledge of what they have to do, must convince one that they are far from overpaid, and that while in the aggregate salaries may seem large, individual salaries are below, rather than above the proper figures.

I further deny that salaries in Chicago are larger than in other cities. The sum actually paid teachers may be greater, but the difference is more than counterbalanced by the added expense of living in Chicago.

When a City Government, so lavish in its appropriations in every department as this has been alarmed at finding itself on

in literary circles, and now she had pleaged with the temptress, but ineffectually, not to lead her husband astray. The mother-in-law also was present, who had been an actual witness to Stevens' criminality, and very ready she was to relate all the circumstances, but the Judge had no desire to hear asy unnecessary filth, and the old lady was compelled to retire without unburdening herself of all her story. A female who keeps a large number of "lady" boarders on State street also testified that Stevens had been in the habit of beeping company with one of her boarders about once a week, but the Judge said that her testimony was not worth anything unless corrobonted, and the attorney wisely refrained from selling any more witnesses of her stamp. The system was granted.

Judge Williams granted decrees in the following cases: Mary E. Houghton from Reuben B. Houghton, on the ground of drunkenness; Mary A. Hovey from Mahlon S. Hovey, cause, circlety; William E. Brownell from Cathley Brownell, cause, drunkenness; Elien J. Rogers with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by with the public funds in some direction, are by the saded as the star person of the spiratent as this has been alarmed at finding itself on the verge of bankruptcy, with no credit among other cities, and with the confidence of its own bankers, in consequence of bad management and criminal neglect, proposes to begin the verge of bankruptcy, with no credit among other cities, and with the confidence of its own bankers, in consequence of bad management and criminal neglect, proposes to begin the verge of bankruptcy, with no credit among other cities, and with the confidence of its own bankers, in consequence of bad manag municipalities, however prodigal they may be with the public funds in some direction, are by

be no means given to an excess of generosity towards those who do the actual work of their different departments.

Nobody knowing the work to be done in our schools would say for a moment that more teachers are employed than are actually needed, or than have regular work to perform. The elerical work done by some of these much-talked-about "floaters" would send some of the newspaper writers of the day to the Black Hills in sheer desparation. Nine-tenths of the city teachers do wastly more work than can be done in six hours per day, and if they are paid for gen months instead of twelve—and it may not be amiss to state here that since they have not the faculty of etherializing themselves at will they must subsist in a very material way during the other two months—this same ten months salary must support them for twelve months. Since the statutes provide for only ten months of school, instead of twelve, the matter becomes one which, the teachers cannot regulate, and it is consequently to be hoped that The Tarnux, as well as the Post and Mail, will not hold them criminally responsible for the same. The rest during the summer months being a sanitary precaution on behalf of the growing youth of the country, in order not to place teachers at a disadvantage with the other working classes, they must be enabled to live during the period that their occupation is taken from them. Bear in mind, they have not shriked labor for two months. Teachers oversided! If I mistake not, teachers are paid less than the average policeman.

Which is the truer economy—to properly pay

erage policeman.

Which is the truer economy—to properly pay Which is the truer economy—to properly pay teachers to instruct the children of the present generation, or, neglecting to do thus, of necessi-ty increase the police force and the number of our prisons? There are other assailable points in the articles sluded to, but if let alone they will necessarily fall for lack of proper support. A. B. C.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 26.—Several citizens of the
now Fifteenth Ward received notice on Friday and Saturday by postal-cards to attend a citizens' meeting at the corner of Willow and Dayton streets Saturday evening, to consider the interests of tax-payers, "irrespective of party." We expected, of course, to find an open meeting, and to nominate our officers, and proceed to business. We soon found, however, that it was a prearranged affair, in charge of the old-line bummers, and in the interest of the present Alderman. The meeting Thomas McArbur, a contractor, reciding at No. 229 Twenty-lifth street, filed a voluntary petition in bankrupty Saturday. His debts amount to \$20,023.59, and no assets. Reference to Register Hibbard.

J. J. and J. C. Spalding were adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant made a returnable April 28.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignce of Edward J. Qurk.

A first general meeting of creditors will be held this morning in the case of Frank T. Blass, and a composition meeting in the matter of lizar man Kaestner.

T. J. S. Flint, Committee of Howard Priestly, a lunatic, filed a bill against Charles B. Brown and wife, H. F. Waite, and W. L. Johnston to foreclose a trust deed for \$4,000 on Loit 5 of the Assessor's Division of Lot I, Block 18, in the Original Town of Chicago.

Edward Hidson began a suit by attachment against Horace B. Taylor, clauming \$3,150.89.

E. M. Pike sned the Singer Sewing Machins Company for \$1,200.

John H. Waither and Edward Strangler began a suit in trespass against John Cox and Benedict or, claiming \$2,500 damages. people are in a temper to resent all insuite that may be added to the injuries involved in this "job." There are few professional bummers living in the Fifteenth Ward. The large majority own their homes, and are determined to find a method of nominating and electing two Aldermen who do not want the office, but will take it from patriotic motives. The German press are under an obligation to thair patrons on the North Side to assist them in getting good and honest men. Indeed, if all the papers in Chicago will each detail one of their sharpest reporters to find out the inside and outside life of all candidates for office, and give the results, they will render a service to the public and themselves that can be accomplished in no other way.

MONEGE.

HYDE PARK POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:
HYDE PARK, March 25.—Will you allow one who would, if possible, rescue our town from the brood of cormorants (tax-eaters) who have had possession of it for the past year, a little space to make a few suggestions to the tax-

space to make a few suggestions to the tax-payers and citizens interested?

It is well known that there has been a strife for two or three years past between Messrs. Bogue and Bonfield, and it is just as well known that by means of this bitter personal fight we got a Board of Trustees last spring that has wasted our substance.

Each accuses the other of responsibility, and graphably will constitute to do so. It is not now

Each accuses the other of responsionly, and probably will continue to do so. It is not now so important who was guilty last year as to decide what course is the best to pursue this year, and by means of that course to get a good Board of Trustees and cut off our useless expenses.

It is well known that Mr. Bonfield had much to do with the getting up of the Sherman House meeting which elected the delegates to the Con-vention, which met at Flood's Hail to-day, and it is fast as well known that he did not control

the Convention.

A good ticket was nominated, fairly representing the substantial interests of the town, and it is the opinion of many of the tax-payers that it ought to be elected. Now the question arises whether we can afford to divide the vote of the

whether we can afford to divide the vote of the tax-payers at the risk of throwing the town into the hands of the same crowd who controled and did us so much injury last year.

It seems to me that it is the part of good citizens to surrender personal feeling for the sake of uniting and concentrating their strength upon a good ticket, in the hope that it may be elected. The Flood's Hall ticket contains the name of a good man from each of the old districts, and there is not an old politician or clique manager among the whole. Can we do better than to combine and elect the ticket?

Economy.

THE LATE CAPT. CARSON. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, March 26.—My attention was called to an article in yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE headed "A Tragical Reminiscence of the War," and signed "M. O. M." I am glad, even at this late date, that a friend of the late Capt. Carson has felt it a duty to crown him as one of the heroes of Shiloh. Being acquainted intin heroes of Shiloh. Being acquainted intimately with Carson at that time, being myself on detached service at the "headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee" at Savannah, Tenn., I would say that all those connected with headquarters can youch the truthfulness in regard to his several hazardous expeditions in company with the late Capt. Osborne, along a secont. and in command of the company with the late Capt. Osborne, also a scott, and in command of the body-guards, starting out and frequently returning with prisoners outnumbering his own command two to one. He was a hrave soldier, and should be placed on the roil as one of the heroes of Shiloh. I remember on the eve of his going up to Pittsburg Landing. He addressed me: "Lud, I guess I had better give you my trinks to take care of for ms, as in the

event of my death you will send them to Chicago." The Captain had an idea that he would be killed; he so expressed himself to me, and said he would be brought back dead. It so turned out, and whan his remains arrived at Savannah, I helped to dress and lay him out.

A slight error occurs in using the word "completely." as only a portion of the head was shot off.—the upper portion of one sids.

The surviving members of "Barker's Chicago Dragoons", should be proud of his history as a true soldier, and I trust that at our annual Decoration Day over the graves of the heroes, whose lives were given in defense of their country, his will not be forgotten by the citizens of Chicago.

W. O. Ludlow. W. O. GENTENNIAL BATES,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, March 24.—I have lately converse with a great many persons who had intended visiting the "Centennial Exposition," pre-suming the fare on the railroads would be reduced to such a point as to make it not very expensive, but many have given up all idea of doing so since the announce ment of the price of tickets as \$32, which, with the sleeping-car accommodation and meals by the way, will make the traveling expenses alone not less than \$50. Of course the railroad companies should know their own affairs best, but there would doubtless be very many who would embrace the only opportunity perhaps of their lives to visit Philadelphia, were the fare reduced to the lowest price the companies could afford. I have not as yet seen any attention called to the subject in any paper, and respectfully suggest that you take the initiative. Centennial. ment of the price of tickets as \$32, which, with

IT WAS HIS PREDECESSOR,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, March 25.—In the report of my examination as a justor in the Pahiman-Rush case,
I stated in substance that I had sold spirits as a druggist in Galesburg, and had on two or three different occasions paid money to the State's Attorney as a compromise. I did not intend to do injustice to the present State's-Attorney of do injustice to the present State's-Attorney of Knox County. I never paid him a cent in com-promise or settlement of any liquor prosecution, and there has never been any indictment against me since his election to office in November, 1872. The transactions I referred to in my examination were in February, 1872, during his predecessor's term of office.

GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Necessity of Deepening the Water-Way to Seven Feet Benefits It Would Confer upon Consumers, For-warders, and Boatmen—An Exist-ing Available Fund of \$1,604,000.

ing Available Fund of \$1,604,000.

ALBANY, March 24.—The following message was sent to the Regislature to-day:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 24, 1876.—To the Legislature:
The results of the investigations ordered at the last session into the work on the Eric and other canals, purporting to be improvements, and known in the language of our legislation as "extraordinary répairs," have been submitted to you. They establish these conclusions:

First—The expenditures for these purposes during the last five years were directly about \$1,1,000,000, and indirectly about \$3,000,000.

making \$14,000,000, and involved a taxation amounting to nearly \$15,000,000. This is in addition to vast sums expended in former years.

years.
Second—The mass of the work for which these

Second—The mass of the work for which these expenditures were made was of no real utility to the public. The wasta in construction, which furnished jobs to contractors, but was of no value to the State, has been even larger than the illicit and fraudulent gains.

Third—Most of the contracts were obtained by the system of unbalanced bids and other dishonest devices.

Fourth—Much of the work was executed in violation of the contracts, and is worthless. The advantages to the State of the investigations have not been limited to the discovery of the particular frauds, nor even to the destruction of a system involving a vast annual loss to the tax-payers, demoralizing to the public service, and corrupting to all governmental life.

Incidentally, in arresting these practices, a fund has been rescued from spoilation, out of which a real important and valuable improvement an be effected in the main trunks of the canals. On the first of last mount there remained as nearly as I can ascertain, of the funds applicable to extraordinary repairs and new work: Unsappropriated to specific objects. \$633,000; existing appropriations for objects not under contract, \$360,000; estimated as necessary to settle existing contracts—Eric Canal, \$347,000; Champlain Canal, \$30,000; Oneids Lake Canal, \$6,000; halance after settling contracts as proposed, \$300,000; sum available for new work on Champlain Canal enlargement, \$270,000; Oneids Lake, \$41,000; total, \$1,604,000.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of

Second—Appropriating not exceeding \$400,000 to such payments as may be just and necessary to close existing contracts, but providing that no such appropriation shall become effectual in respect to payments on any contract until the same shall be certified by the State Engineer in writing to the Canal Board, and afterward duly approved by the Canal Board, and afterward duly approved by the Canal Board, and providing further, that nothing in any such act of appropriation shall operate or beconstrued to validate or recogize any contract tainted with the illegality or fraud, or to wave any defense of the State in respect to any contract or any right of action in the State growing out of such centract, or of work done or required by the same; and likewise appro-

growing out of such example, and likewise appro-priating, not exceeding \$100,000. for the pur-pose of protecting or finishing such work as in the judgment of the Causi Board the interests of the State may require to be so protected or finished.

of the State may require to be so protected at inished.

Third—Appropriating not exceeding \$400.000, to be expended, with the approval of the State Engineer, and under the direction of the Canal Board, to the improvement of the water-way of the Eric Canal, with a view of giving seem feet depth of water so far as may be practicable at the opening of navigation in the present water.

at the opening of navigation in the present year.

Appropriating not exceeding \$15.000 for a survey and measurement of the water-way of the Erie Canal, for the purpose of determining its reat condition and the places where it specially requires improvement, and appropriating from the residue of funds hitherto applicable to extraordinary repairs of the Erie Canal which are now or may come into the Treasury, including moneys which may be withheld by the State in respect to such contracts or work under them, and sums as may be necessary to improve the

moneys which may be withheld by the State on existing contracts, or recovered by the State in respect to such contracts or work under them, such sums as may be necessary to improve the water-way of the Eric Canal to a depth of 7½ or 8 feet at such places as may be found most useful or most economical.

Fourth—Appropriating such proportion of the unexpended balance of former appropriations for the Champiani Canal as may be necessary to improve the water-way of that canal:

Fifth—Directing the Canal Board, at the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, to report what, if any, specific improvements other than heretofore mentioned are essential to the interests of the State.

The advantages of improving the water-way of the Eric Canal were discussed by me in the annual message of 1875, and again in the annual message of 1876. In the special message of March 19, 1875, while showing the enormous outlay on the canals for alleged improvements, questioning the utility of most of the new construction, exposing the fraudulent devices by which contracts were obtained, and inviting investigation as to the quality of the work, I still insisted on the immense benefits, at comparatively small cost, of improving the water-way in the following language: "In my judgment, a far more important improvement of the Eric Canal would be effected by a thorough system of ordinary repairs, which should give the water-way its proper and lawful dimensions, and by progressively deepening it, wherever reasonably practicable, from Y to 8 feet, as the object would be merely to enable the submerged section of the boat to move in a larger area of water, so that the displaced fluid could pass the boat in a larger space. It would not be necessary to alter the culverts or other structures, or to carry the walls of the canal below the present bottom, and the benefit would be realized in each portion of the denal improved without reference to any other part of the channel which should remain unchanged in facilitating the movement of the bo

neers who build monuments for exhibition to heir rivals, to awaken the rapacity of cormo-cants who fatten on jobs."

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE SOUTH. A Total Dissimilarity of opinions, A Total Dissimilarity of Opinions, ideas, and Feelings Existing Hetween the Southern and Northern People—A Thoughtful Discussion of the Question of Reconciliation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Mackinac, Mich., March 22.—The discussion of Souther Goodwill, resolution in the United

on Senator Gordon's resolution in the United States Senate on the 9th of March showed clearly what is vainly attempted to be hidden, that a total dissimilarity of opinions, ideas, and feel-ings exist between the Southern and Northern people. Senator Edmunds pointed out the fact, and showed a cause for its continuance, and when he said "The contest must go on, and should go on so far as his voice could aid, until the right prevailed, and peace should exist everywhere in the South." He announced what must be the course of Northern men if they expect to meet the men of the South on equa terms, for to be always on the defensive, to simply parry the blows of an active aggressor. is to fail in the end. It is useless for us to attempt to nide the skeleton,-it ever much we may try to conceal it; the irre-pressible conflict still exists, and will continue to. There is a reason for it, too; it would be con to . There is a reason for it, too; it would be con-trary to the lessons of history if it were not so; no instance is known of two people, or a divided people, battling to the end for what each side believed to be the right, to immediately fraternize and assimilate upon the overthrow of one of them. Time and good government will grad-ually produce harmony of feeling, but an imme-

of them. Time and good government will gradually produce harmony of feeling, but an immediate revolution of prejudice and opinion is impossible. Centuries have not reconciled the conflict in some cases,—tale for instance. Ireland and Engiand,—and two generations of Americans did not forgive England for the causes of the Revolutionary War.

Let us look at the relative teaching of children in the two sections of the country from 1860 to 1865; let us think of what the mothers of these children were daily and hourly saying to them during all that time, and we will not wonder that an antagonistic feeling exists. In the rebellious States every mother that prayed, appealed to the Almighty to destroy the wicked Abolitionist from the face of the earth, and every mother that currend, heaped her curress upon the hated Yansee. In the Northern States the one opposite sentiment was not so universal, but still there was much teaching of hatred of the rebel, and, though this was lessened in its effect by the modifying influence of opposition from some of the friends and relatives of that day, whose hearts were not in the War, it impressed itself to some extent with a portion of the Northern youth. In the Southern States there was no opposition to the effect of the instruction received, the children heard but one side, their fathers and elder brothers were all in the War, and they awa and felt the suffering caused by the acts of the hated Northerner.

Of the boys of the South from 5 to 15 years of age, during the years from 1860 to 1865, very few received much education, and they have grown up in comparative ignorance; they are all men now, carrying in their hearts that hatred of the Northern people instilled into them by their mothers, the more bitter because of the failure of their fathers to establish independence. The success of the North, the pleasure of winning in the struggle, the joy of

dependence. The success of the North, the pleasure of winning in the struggle, the joy of possession, has tempered the feeling there, and rith but a few Northern young men does the

pleasure of winning in the struggle, the joy of possession, has tempered the feeling three, and rith but a few Northera young men does the aggressive hatred exist that prevails so universally in the South.

Those War children of the South now control the politics of the Northera States; the stream cannot rise above its source; no Governments will be better than the people who make it. A distinguished writer goes so far as to say that Governments will be as bad as the governed will permit. The former at lasat is true. We cannot expect our representatives to be better than we are, and we cannot expect the representatives of the Southern States to exhibit different sentiments. Our public men do not lead, they foliow, as wes shown so plainly in 1860. As soon as it was evident then that the people were determined to overthrow the slave power that had rulled the nations loog, how quickly the so-called leaders sided with the growing popular party; they threw themselves into the current at its flood, and trimmed their sails to suit the wind.

Those boys of the South, of from 5 to 15 during the War, are now men from 20 to 30; they have been taught to hate the Northerner, to despise the "nigger," and that isbor is dishionorable the control of the suit of any kind, brave unto the throres of warfare, did not experience its privations and disappointments, are lawless and dissipated, found of adventure and excitement, how no law but force, and believe that it was, and still is, possible to the nation. The middle-aged and old men of the South, the man who were active in life both in and out of the army during the War, and the season she was prevailed to the season and desipated, found of adventure and excitement, from his sounce it is made the season and dissipated, found of adventure and excitement, and the season and dissipated, found of adventure and excitement, the middle aged and old men of the South, the man who were active in life both in and out of the army during the War, and the season and the season and the season

ings, not so aggressive, and are gradually passing away. If it were left to these men alone there would very soon be no Southern question to ver the nation, but they are in the minority, at least in influence. The men who represent the South represent the young men; while most of them hold totally adverse opinions they yield to the sentiments of their constituents, and afare not rise above them,—if they did so, they would have to yield their places to others. Who is more conservative, who so often takes occasion in the Senate to express his devotion to the Union, as Senator Gordon? But how differently he tails whon with his constituents! His speech at Atlanta was filed with abuse of the Northern people; he real sentiments are no doubt spoken in the Senate, but he cannot afford to ventilate them in Georgia. Mr. Hill was sent to Congress by an accident, against the influence of the ruling class, the colored votes, but he hopes for, advancement, and out-Herods Herod in the House for effect in Georgia, and thus becomes a popular candidate for the Senate. Look at the vote in the House of Representatives the other day on Mr. Baker's resolution that we are a Nation. The Northern Democrats refused to vote for it for pafty reasods, but they did not vote against it.—they were safe enough with their constituents by keeping quiet; but the Southarn Democrats to a man recorded themselves in favor of the right of accession. It is not to be supposed for a moment that all of those men voted as they thought for some of them were original Union men, and opposed accession as long as they couldwith satety to their persona, and all, by taking the prescribed oath afterwards, shoulved hill former unbelief. They, no doubt, longed to place themselves on record as national men, but they dared not,—such a wolf would leave them out of the next Cougress; the young men as home hold the lash, and those congressmen must yield to the influences that control the South, and will continue to control it during our day.

Service in the army during t

this generation, whatever is may be hereafter through the effect of schools and a season of reliance upon themselves.

It will be the labor of the statesmen of this and the coming reneration to meet this quantity of the state of the struction.

PLAGIARISM.

Anderson's Norse Hythology—A Professor of the State University of Wisconsin Joins the Noble Band of Litterary Maranders, and Dedicates fliss Flunder to the Poet H. W. Longfellow.

Min. Waters, Wis., March 22.—Your correspondent "Investigator," from Ann Arbor, Mich., March 15, in exposing Swinton's plagiarized, justly remarks that "the exposure of the state." The wolf shall devoir the sun, said a severe beautiful to submit to the public the proofs of a gigantic literary frauds, as soon as discovered, is a daily devolving on every scholar and honest student." Acting on this principle, I deem it my duty to submit to the public the proofs of a gigantic literary fraud, as soon as discovered, is a districtary frauds, as soon as discovered in the proofs of a gigantic literary frauds which wish stated in the University of Wisconsin under the fostering care of Mr. Carpenier, the Professor of English Literature. While Mr. Swinton has simply plagiarized, Mr. Anderson first maligns his victim, and then plunders it, is order to cover up the tracks of his offense. Berein he seems to have succeeded well, for many newspacers and periodicals have indoresed Mr. Anderson's mythology in glowing terms as a scholarly performance, aithough some have condemned the introduction, forming about one-third of the entire work. Yet I doubt very much whether these critics have indopended the proofs of the state of the proofs

perused the book carefully; if they had, they surely would have disrelished the ally apostrophes with which it is so frequently interspersed. If you deduct these apostrophes and the frequent extracts from authors whom he acknowledges, there remains perhaps one-third of his own manufacture in a book of over 450 pages. I was surprised to read in the preface as fot'ows: "We have had excellent aid from Dr. S. H. Carpenter, who combines broad general culture with a thorough knowledge of Old English and Anglo-Saxon. He has read every page of this work, and we hereby thank him for the generous sympathy and advice which he has invariably given us. We hereby extend heartfelt thanks to Prof. Willard Piske, of Cornell University, for aid and encouragement." I leave it to your readers to pronounce judgment on the scholarship or honesty of these Professors.

The reader who will take the trouble to compare Anderson's book with Mallet's Northern Antiquities, edited by J. A. Blackwell, London, 1859, will find that Mr. Anderson almost entirely appropriated Blackwell's translation of the Prose Edds, rearranging it by jumping backwards and forwards, evidently with the intention to avoid detection. After making this discovery, I have not considered it worth while to ascertain how much he is Eddebted to writers whom he acknowledges. I will only add that some of the standard authors, as Simrock, a. o. are not mentioned at all in the pretty long list of consulted authorities. Mr. Anderson shows a great deat of baseness, to "urge caution in the use of Mallett's Northern Antiquities, by Blackwell." He had, indeed, a double reason for urging caution against Blackwell, for the latter had added to Mallett also some chapters on the Discovery of America, which contain the substance of Mr. Anderson's which contain the substance of Mr. Anderson's which contain the substance of Mr. Anderson's well, for the latter had added to Mallett also some chapters on the Discovery of America, which contain the substance of Mr. Anderson's compilation "America not Discovered by Columbua." Griggs & Co., Chicago, 1874. For Mr. Anderson's hasco in what he sale his debut in English, I refer to the North American Review, January, 1875. But to claim for his book (page 8) that "it is the first complete and systematic presentation of the Norse mythology in the English language," is, under the circumstances, a piece of unprecedented impudence, for there is hardly anything on Norse mythology in his book of which one does not find better information in Bisckwell, not to speak of other English books on the same subject.

By grying a few extracts from Anderson's mythology, published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, 1875.

and well she may; for he her destruction. At that seeks her is not far be-she may, replied hind, and she has no other he that seeks her is way to escape than to run behind; and she he that causes her this before him. But who is way to escape than he that causes her this before him. But wantey? There are two he, asked Ganglet workers the one whose status her this let workers.

aniverse. This, we called Shoil pursues the aun, etc.

Anderson, pp. 180 and 181. Blacknet, p. 415.

Whence come the winds, Tell me, said Gangler, that are so strong that they whence comes the wind, move the ocean and fan which is so strong, that fire to flame, and will are it moves the ocean and so alry that no mortal eye fans fire to flame, yet, can discern then? An-strong though it be, no swer—In the northern ex-imprise yet can discern it? Tremity of the heavens sits Wonderfully. therefore, a giant called Hracevelger must it be shapen. I can (corpus-swillower). Clad tell thee all about it, any with eagles' plumes. When swered Har; thou must he spreads out his wings know that at the northern for flight, the winds arise extremity of the heavens from under them. Which, sits a giant called Hracevels the path leading from velger, elsed with eagles' the earth to heaven? The plumes. When he spreads gods made a bridge from out his wings from interest the said it is of three hues and Gangler, which is the path constructed, with more leading from earth to art than any other work, heaven? That is a sense. But though strong it be, it less question, replied Hes, will be broken to pieces, with a smile of derision.

Observe here Anderson's ingonious changes in the wording, and his jump from p. 415 to 498. Compare also Anderson, pp. 190 and 191, with Blackwell, pp. 412 and 413:

Anderson, p. 217.

The reason for his many names, says the younger her in a few words, what Edda, is the great variety principally centributed to of languages. For the confer them upon him. It various mislions were obligated to translate his name languages; for the various into their respective tongues his name into their respective translate his name into might supplicate and worther respective tongues in order that they might supnames, however, are owing pitcate and worship him, some of his order that they might supnames, however, are owing pitcate and worship him, to adventures that have some of his names, how-happened to him on his were, have been owing the journeys, and one can pass for a wise man which are related in old who is not able to give an stories. Nor a wise man which are related in old who is not able to give an stories. Nor a wise man if adventures.

Anderson, pp. 224, 225, and 226, agrees wonderful

Anderson, pp. 224. 225, and 226, agrees wonder-darfully with Blackwell, pp. 433 and 434. I give as a specimen the extract from the Voluspa:

Anderson, p. 226.
—and in reference to this says the Elder Eddis:
Then went the rulers there, All God's most holy,
To their seats aioft,
And counsel together took;
Who all the vinsome air with guile had blended,
Or to the gint's rice of the gint's rice of the gint's rice of the gint rice.

Then Thor, who was there, Then Thor, who too was there, and annuled were now all annuled were now all coating.

when such things he hear annuled were now all caths, and words of promise fair, annulied were now all caths. And traith not long before in council plighted.

On page 232 Mr. Anderson says: "Mr. Mallet, the French writer on Northern Antiquities, has given a symptical view of all that these writers."

making great preparations for the celebration of the coming anniversary of the Order. The Hon. John Van Palkenburg, of Port Madison, has been engaged to deliver the cratica.

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PARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clar and LaSalle, Lecture by Prof. R. A. Proctor, Sub-lect: "Other Suns than Ours."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 27, 1876.

At the New York Stock Exchange on Sal arday greenbacks closed steady at 87%.

A corrected call for the Republican City Convention, giving the apportionment of delegates from the various wards, is published

creasing cloudiness and slightly colder tmosphere, to be followed in the night by bad weather generally, is the meteorologic scription regarding this region for the next

The scheme of reformannounced as the programme of the new Italian Ministry includes the extension of the right of suffrage to municipal elections, the abolition of forced paper currency, and a system of com-pulsory education.

Marse has been pumped dry, and the an mittee may expect no more evidence to aid in Gen. BELEVAP's impeachment. The only instance proved of money paid and received corruptly is that of the Fort Sill post-trader ship, and it is probable that no other counts will be included in the impeachment articles. These will probably be presented this week.

The Republican majority in the French asembly is not in the "clement and amnestical " mood that was anticipated with some confidence as the result of the recent elections. There is a general feeling that the question of amnesty had better, be left to the retion of the Government, and the Cham ber will probably refuse to interfere in the

ly worth looking into, but Secretary Bris-zow's friends in Kentucky took the trouble to hunt the matter up, with the result of ascertaining that no person of the name of Isaac C. REEVES figures in the United States District Court records, but that one Jose REEVES was arrested on the charge of illicit distilling and taken to Covington, but no in-

Dom Papeo II. embarked one day too soon to be present at the anniversary of the event of his taking the oath of fealty to the National Constitution of Brazil. This anni-versary was celebrated yesterday in Rio Janeiro with great ardor and enthus the Brazilians, the Emperor meanwhile being well on his way to the United States. The mer bearing the Royal party is due in New York on the 20th of April.

It has taken the entire clerical force in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency two this to comply with the requirements of Mr. Buckner's resolution calling for a list of the names of all the stockholders in the 2,000 National Banks in the United States. The real object was to obtain the names of Connen owning bank stock, and these could time with a large saving of trouble and expense. A fit punishment for BUONNE's stu-pidity would be to compel him to devote the of the session to rummaging through

Democratic candidates for the Presidence that are available and desirable are getting exceedingly scarce of late, the newspaper exposure of bad spots in the records of the various aspirants having greatly thinned the ranks. In this extremity Judge Davis comes into prominence as a candidate, concerning no scandalous stories are current, and certain anxious party-leaders, alarmed at the prospect of a heavy falling off in the supply of Presidential timber. idential timber, have about made up is to bring forward a man of whom no positively disgraceful can be alleged. Judge Davis is that sort of a man, to be sure,which is no slight distinction as Democratic

andidates average nowadays. ator Conminuo's friends are growing daily less jubilant over his prospects, and more apprehensive of the damaging effect of the strong opposition developed in the Syranvention. They have looked to vivania to give them new strength, and gloomy uncertainty. Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania repudible requires a still greater security. It requires the deposit of gold bonds the arrangement whereby feed the delegation to Consume after Har RANGE shall have received a complimentary vote, and declare that CAMERON can't deliver finally receive the support of his native State in the National Convention.

seately active on Saturday, but prices were generally lower. Mess pork was moderateve, and closed 7 @100 per bri higher, pe per 100 the lower, closing at \$18.70@18.79} motes, dollar for dollar, for all the bonds, and the man \$18.90@18.92\$ seller May. Mestr bullion, and coin they may hold. A bank with \$100,000 in gold bonds and \$50,000 in \$100,000 in \$10

short clears. Highwines were active and firm, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, but to lower, closing at \$1.01t for cash and \$1.062 for May. Corn was rather quiet and ic lower, closing at 451c for cash and 482c for May. Oats were dull and i@ic ower, closing at 33c for cash and 34% for eller May. Rye was steady, at 65c. Barley was quiet, at 57e for March and 57te for Hogs were active, and 5c higher than Friday's closing quotations, light weights elling at \$8.10@8.25, and common to good heavy at \$8.20@8.50. Cattle were in good emand, and ruled firm, at \$3.50@5.50 for mmon to choice. Sheep were nominal, at \$4.50@6.50. One hundred dollars in gold rould buy \$114.37} in greenbacks at the

What to do about Winslow is a questi which threatens to cause a spirited controersy between Great Britain and the United States. England stands ready to surrende the Boston forger, but imposes as a condition that he shall be tried only for the crime for which he was extradited, -such being the rovisions of a law enacted by Parliament in 1872. The United States, on the other hand. sist upon the strict observance of the treaty of 1842, and deny the power of Parliamen o modify or alter its terms in the manner in dicated without the concurrence of the United States. The British Government even goes o far as to require that Congress shall pass s corresponding law before Winslow is rendered up for extradition, -a demand which will probably not be complied with. Somebody rill have to back down, and it won't be or side if Mr. FISH succeeds in maintaining his point that a treaty stimulation takes precence over an act of Parliament.

Gov. TILDEN, in his message on cans affairs, published in THE TRIBUNE this morning, again urges the abandonment of th "extraordinary repairs" by which the Ring has, during the past five years, stolen nearly \$15,000,000 for pretended improvements pon the worthless branch canals; and rec mends the passage by the New York egislature of an act making appropriation or a work in which the whole Northwest i pecially interested .- the deepening of the Erie Canal proper, during the present year, lepth of 7 feet of water. With the funds re vered from the clutches of the Ring, and what may be saved by abandonment of use less jobbing "improvements," he shows there will be on hand an available fund \$1,604,000 to be applied to this mportant work, which is of greater moment, not only to New York, but to full half the country besides, than any railway or other improvement project that can be named. This can be effect alteration of culverts, etc., or deepening of the present walls; and, by affording navigation for boats of greater burden, would vastly ncrease the carrying capacity of the canal and have corresponding effect in reducing freight-rates. It is gratifying to learn, that the State has funds available for this work and that the indications are, that it will be rigorously pushed to completion,-in the insed carrying capacity furnishing practical-Lakes to the seaboard.

THAT COMPROMISE PINANCIAL BILL. The managers of the compromise finance bill at Washington have gradually progressed to the point of comprehending that hoarding gold in the Treasury until enough is accumulated to resume specie payments is equa to borrowing that much money at 6 per cent interest, which, compounded, will make the United States pay \$2 in gold to redeem each \$1 in greenbacks. Having reached this ered that it is much chesper to offer the holders of the greenbacks a 4 per cent bond than to pay 6 per cent on hoarded gold. The

way of disposing of them. It is the pay-ment originally proposed, and will be per-fectly satisfactory to the holders. The greenbacks are the disturbing element in our financial system, and are so because they are a legal-tender on which al the contracts of the country are made from day to day. These greenbacks have lone since survived the necessity which created them. If a date were fixed after which they will cease to be legal-tenders for new con tracts, greenbacks would cease to disturb the finances : they would immediately take their place as uncurrent funds, and be taken and paid out, as they are in Canada, at their market value. They would serve, however, to pay old debts, and as the use of them for this purpose passed away they would readily be exchanged for a long bond bearing a low rate of interest. The Congressional financiers, however, have yet much to learn. They cannot get rid of the greenback without making some arrangement for a substitute. The as sumption that the National Banks will furnish a specie-paying currency as soon as the reenback is retired, is utterly fallacious. If the banks cannot make it profitable to keer up a circulation redeemable in depreciated empt to do so when they must redeem in coin. Perhaps in time this idea, which is

While we approve and heartily commend the scheme of funding the greenbacks at the op-tion of the holders, we suggest that the Banking law must be largely amended in or-

der to let the banks of the country issue a surrency for the business of the country. The best secured paper-money known among men is the currency issued by the Bank of England. The notes of that Bank are secured to the extent of \$70,000,000 by the deposit of Government bonds. In addition the Bank deposits gold in coin or bullion, and is allowed to issue bank-notes dollar for dolcurity for the protection of the bill-holders than that which is thus afforded? But our to the extent of \$100 at par for each \$80 of notes payable in coin. It exacts, also, of them a tax upon the circulation and deposits. Do these gentlemen in Congress suppose the banks will their circulation when the greenback on when the greenbacks are retired and their own notes become redeemable in coin? The banks, upon the passage of the proposed funding bill, would at once retire their circulation, and then, between the two processes of contraction, there would be no currency, but there would be stagnatio and ruin. Let Congress, before they annihi 421@22.45 for cash and \$22.721@ late the greenback, make such an amendment or May. Lard was active, and closed 5@ to the Banking law that the banks may issue

trusted with an issue of \$250,000 in notes. This is only possible by a change in the law bolishing the present inequalities and repealing the present Federal taxes on circula-

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. Mr. Monron's bill for counting the electoral wote has passed the Senate by a majority of 31 to 26, but it is still pending before that body on a motion to reconsider made by Mr. THURMAN. The vote on the bill was not artisan, and, in moving a reconsideration, Mr. THURMAN appealed to both parties to agree upon some more effective measure to meet ment in the count of the votes for President and Vice-President. There is no question but the Twenty-second Joint Rule adonted in 1865, under which the electoral votes have been counted since that time, is unfair and langerous. It provides that the vote of any State may be thrown out by the objection bare majority in either House. In 1873 the electoral votes of Louisiana and Arkansas were rejected under this rule. If their rejection had decided the election (which fortunately was decided beyond question outside of the votes of these States) is little doubt that such action would have led to serious dissension, and perhaps to revolution and bloodshed. But it can never be known when the election may be so close as to depend upon the vote of a of the Twenty-second Joint Rule would enable the dishonest exercise of party power to defeat the popular will. A proper substitute for this rule should not be postponed, there fore, beyond the present Congress, to stan as a menace during the next Presidential election.

Mr. Morron's bill proposes the exact opposite of the rule adopted in 1865. It proposes that, when any question arises as to the counting of the vote of any State the Senate shall withdraw, and the question shall be considered and debated separately by both Houses. It then requires that a majority of both Houses shall be necessary to the counting of the electoral vote in dispute. This is the reverse of the prevailing practice. Under the operation of the Twenty-second Joint an electoral vote ; under Mr. Morron's bill the rejection must be sustained by both Houses. But Mr. Morron's bill seems to be defective in requiring the concurrent the electoral vote of a State which returns two contesting votes. If the Houses do not agree, as might be the case with the present Congress when one House is Democratic and the other Republican, then the vote of the disputed State would not be counted on either side. This would be only a little less unjust than the prevailing practice.

It was evidently the intention of the Constitution that Congress shall exercise no disretion in the canvass of the electoral votes, but merely to open the returns and count them. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution says: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Still experience has proved that there may be two votes, each claiming to be the lawful and only one to be counted. It is necessary that there should be some power to decide between them, and the case is not at all impossible that the two Houses would not be able to agree upon either one. Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment to the Mosron bill that in such case, then the vote shall be counted by the House of Representatives, voting by States, in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election is thrown into the House by a tie vote in the electoral colleges. This amendment was voted down. Gen. BUBNSIDE also offered an amendment, which was likewise voted down, providing that, when more than one return is received to the Chief Justice, and the Supreme Court shall then have authority to canvass the disputed returns and decide between them before the last Tuesday in January next suc-

ceeding. This seems to be the fairest of all the propositions submitted. It is fortunate that the bill is still open to an amendment covering the obvious defect. which may practically disfranchise a State when there are two returns and the two Houses cannot agree upon either. The Supreme Court ought to be, and generally is, furthest removed from the partisan feelings of the day, and is certainly the fittest tribunal to dispose of such a question when Congress eannot agree. There is no reason why the real vote of any State should be nullified by a partisan dispute, either in the State itself or in Congress; and such a nullification at a time when that vote might decide the election would be provocative of popular recentment, and perhaps revolt. Mr. Mosron's bill should be so amended in this respect as to commend it to the fair-minded men in both parties, and secure its passage before the ad-

ourament of the present Congress.

THE COURT-HOUSE between some of the Aldermen and several leading citizens, which was held on Saturday evening, to consider the most feasible means self-evident to the country, will attract the of proceeding with the new Court-House, resulted in a substantial agreement on the consideration of the financial doctors at plan recommended several months ago by THE TRIBUNE, viz.: That the portion of our local Government known as the county shall assume the entire cost of erecting the Court-House, upon an agreement with the city that the latter shall pay a rent for its portion equivalent to the interest on one-half the cost. This is not only the best, but it seems to be the only practicable means of securing the immediate erection of the building. It is idle for the city to undertake to build its half at the present time. City bonds cannot be old for that purpose, since the city de already in excess of the consti limitation. The people cannot sustain the extra taxation necessary to pay for the building as it proceeds, since the taxes for the tual running of the City Government are already beyond the resources of the propertyowners. There seems to be an insurn ole hitch for the present in the negotiation with the railroads for the lake-front property, nd even if such sale were made it is a ques tion whether the proceeds ought not to be devoted to the extinguishment of so much of the floating debt as is in arrears of the current tax collections. Nor would it be wise dispose of the city's real estate at a sac rifice to private parties at the present depressed prices. The city, therefore, is at a standstill in regard to its assuming the cost of one-half the Court-House for some time to

With the County Government the matter is very different. It has the authority to sell bonds enough to pay the entire sont without beaching the limit of the enestitutional in-

tions. It will not actually pay out any more money on account of county expenses, since the rent which the city will pay for what it occupies will liquidate the interest on the additional bonds it may issue to pay for the city's portion. Finally, the County Government represents actually the same interests s the City Government, and the common inerests of all tax-payers demand that the payment of the Court-House cost shall be

ostponed. It is probable that the Common Council will pass the resolution recommending an official conference with the County Commi sioners to carry out this project, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out. The only hitch seems to be in regard to the archi tects and the style of building; but certainly neither a mere matter of style nor the inter est of any particular architects should be permitted to defeat an arrangement so obviously to the advantage of the people. The fairest compromise would seem to be to leave to the county the privilege of designating the exterior style of the entire building, and ermit the city to arrange the interior of its ortion of the building in such manner as nay be best suited to its wants. At all events he representatives of the people, whether they be Aldermen or County Commissioners, should keep well in mind that they have the ame interests in trust, and they should make mutual and fair concessions to attain the object in view.

INCREASING THE TOBACCO TAX. It has been announced from Washington that the Committee on Ways and Means have etermined to make an increase in the to eco duties in reporting the Morrison Tar iff bill; that the present duty of 35 cents pound on tobacco will be raised to 40 cents and \$2.50 a pound on cigars with an ad to lerem of 25 per cent will be increased to \$3.50, and so on. This proposition is illadvised, to put no finer point on it. Purport ing to be in the interest of the revenue, decline of the receipts from customs duties since the increase last year of 10 per cent is sufficient proof that its effect will be to diminish rather than enlarge the revenues The proposed increase is, as a matter of fact, in the interest of those with stocks on hand and it will lead to a proportionate increase with the same end in view, of the tax on obacco of home production and cigars of This done, the movehome manufacture. ment will be followed by all the evils and abuses that experience has shown to be incident to every attempt to collect an excessive tax. The subject is worthy of serious Con-

In the first place, it is proper to regard the consumption of tobacco in much the same light as the consumption of tea and coffee Its use is almost as general, and it has be come almost as much of a necessity. It is common among the poor people as among the well-to-do people. It is folly, on account of any abstract theory in regard to the effect of tobacco, to shut our eyes to the fact that probably ten or twelve millions of people make constant, daily use of it in one form or another in this country. Of these the great majority are poor, and it is neither wise nor desirable that the tax thereon should be increased to such an extent as to subject them to extortionate prices, adulterations, short weights, and the other swindles that always follow the impotent effort to collect an ex-tensive tax. This is one view of the case which we recommend especially to tho gentlemen in Congress who are accustomed to advertise themselves as the poor man's friends, and who seek such advantage as demagogism affords.

In the next place, the practical collection of the tobacco tax is precisely the same as that of the whisky tax. There is a point be yond which there is a temptation to avoid the this point is passed, the Government officials are corrupted, stamps are made to do double duty, and there is an avoidance by all manper of francis and collusions of a much larger sum than the increase in rate can make up. The constant tampering with the tobacco and whisky taxes is not in the interest of the Government, therefore, but in the interest of the speculators with stocks on hand, and in the interest of dishonest manufacturers, importers, and dealers, and the corrupt customs and internal revenue officials. All this has been fully exposed and abundantly estab-lished in the matter of whishy by the war which Secretary Bristow has made upon the ring; and it is very generally by those best informed that there have been mormous frauds in tobacco. The difference is that the tobacco frauds are more diffused. smaller in the individual items, and more difficult to run down. Another reason why they appear comparatively insignificant is, that the prosecutions are against a less conspicnous class of persons, and fail to attrac the same amount of public attention. There is no question as to the generality of the frauds, however; and, if frauds are committed at the present rate of taxation, they will be proportionately increased by any increase of rates, which will thus fail to enlarge the

But there is a still more serious charge connection with this periodical Congress interference with the whisky and tobacco taxes. There are those who do not hesitate to say, and think it can be proved, that the ncrease of these taxes is procured by ineresting certain Congressmen in both House in the profits that accrue therefrom. The process is described to be that of "options" on sales. For instance, a combinat distillers and dealers in whisky with large stocks on hand desire to increase the value of their stocks. They employ a lobby. Their agents offer to members of Congress a cerfigure—the regular market rate—with the privilege of taking the stuff or refusing to take it within sixty or ninety days. To all appearances this is a fair enough busiabout corrupt influences. But the Congreesmen who buy whisky in this way, or whose friends have invested largely with the expectation of a rise in price, are not slow to discover that the mickest way to create the rise is to increase the tax. An addition of 20 cents per gallon to the tax carries with it an increased value of 20 cents per gallon on the value of the stock on hand, which is not required to pay the increase. It is alleged that this perso est of Congressmen in their own right or through their triends was an important agency in securing the addition of 20 cents a gallon to the whisky tax at the last session. A similar movement to increase the tax or tobacco at this session of Congress will me ate the grave suspicion that it is prompted by

debtedness. It feels a greater necessity for its own reputation as well as the interests of the Court-House than the city, as the courts the public service. It is already high enough suffer most for the lack of its accommoda and yields a larger revenue than can be col-

lected from an increased tax.

The evidence of dishonest motives in tampering with the tobacco tax is increased by a movement which has been discovered for another change in the whisky tax. It is now proposed by some of the Congressmen to re-duce this tax again, which would furnish them a double opportunity,—either to black-mail the distillers and dealers in consideration of their refraining from the proposed redu tion, or, by reducing the tax now, to prepare the way for a large increase at the next ses sion of Congress and another big haul in options." All this must be stopped. The only honest way is to let the whisky and to bacco taxes alone.

THE CASE OF MR. DANA. The charge of literary piracy, the only

BEN BUTLER could rake up against RICE ARD H. DANA, Jr., having been exploded, there remains no conceivable bet ter ground for the rejection of his nomtion to be Minister to Great Britain, pro rided the Senate is not to pay off BUTLER's old grudges, than that he is not a politician in that unhappy sense in which the word is now accepted in this country. Mr. Dana is cultured gentleman, which of course pre udes his being, in such sense, a politi The British public to whom he is known by his literary and legal works recognize the dis tinction with a liveliness suggestive of any iety to receive as our representative a gentle man instead of a poker-player, who, because of des. The Times ever the Ministerial organ and the exponent of the substantial middle classes on reception of news of Dana's nomination in an editorial leader recalls that the United States has been represented abroad by Ban BOFT, WASHINGTON IRVING, MARSH, and Morrey trusts the Senate will confirm the shoice, and says:

dnoice, and says:

It is enough for us to know that Mr. Dawa is the suther of "Two Years Before the Mast," the mos arming as well as the most faithful description ever anned of the life led by a common sailor. upon which work it passes high encomi

ms. The Times adds: It was an honor to receive such a man as Mr. Mor-Ler, and his countrymen had the satisfaction of know-ing that their dignity could never be tainted so long

nclined to choose are " politicians."

Remarking that " It is more important that the representatives of the United States should command respect than that they should be able to snatch little diplomatic victories, the Times, referring to the politicians,

Such men, we dare say, have their uses in the ad-Such men, we dare say, have their these in the ad-ministrative economy of the United States; but we assure him that they are peculiarly out of place in the critical society of Europe, and that, on the other hand, an American Minister could bring no better credentials than the literary reputation of Mr. Dawa. The Standard, Conservative and High Tory, in its leader upon the nomination, ongratulates the President on it, and says We have no desire to express any opinion with regard to a case which is yet under investigation. But this much, at least, we may say, that the charges loudly urged sgainst Gen. Schunck were well calculated to make Americans think him unfitted to rep sake of both countries we are glad that the new Min-ister to London is above the reach of such accusations.

The News, the leading organ of the Liberals, expresses the satisfaction with which the nomination will be received in England, and, recalling that he is a descendant of "RICHARD Dana, one of the honest men who did what Chomwell only thought of doing,-who left their homes in Lincolnshire to seek religious and political freedom under the skies of Massachusetts," with a complimentary reference to his literary and professional works,

ceptable that could have been suggested. It is one of many that revive the old tradition of honoring men of letters with positions which require them to be men of affairs. . In the golden age of English literature, golden for the happy writers who drew the prizes, Embassies and Secretaryships were the rewards conferred on essayists, historians, poets. In France, before the Second Empire, men took a prominent place in politics who had first won their spurs in literature. An acquaintance with history, after his own fashion, did not bar M. THIRBS from high political place, nor did their knowledge stand in the way of GUIZOT and of VILLEMAIN. America, in the same way, has put forward EVERSTT, WASHINOTON INVINO, MOTLEY, BANCROFT, and MARSH. Even HAWTHORNE had to take his part in the official life of mortals of fisch HANGOUT, and MARSH. EVEN HAWTHORNE had to take his part in the efficial life of mortals of fiesh and blood, and now the appointment of Mr. Dana keeps up the excellent tradition. Mr. Dana will on many accounts be welcome here; and not the less welcome from the fact that his appointment seems to indicate a return to a healthier sense of public duty in the distribution of posts of honor and respectability than has lately prevailed.

than has lately prevailed.

These significant utterances of the three great organs of British opinion, representing he conservative, radical, and moderate middle lass sentiment of the United Kingdom, and oncurring in their expressions of glad relief that the United States is to be represented by a gentleman of scholarly attainments and sterling character above the taint of suspinion, -in short by a gentleman fit to represent this great nation, ought not to be lost on those Senators who, to gratify BEN BUTLER's malice or to make place for a henchman, propose to reject the nomination that the spntment may be bestowed upon some poli-

OUR EXPORTS OF COTTON. We have frequently called attention to the revolution in cotton manufacturing now in progress in New England as one of the most assuring signs of a return to a rational policy, and as full of promise of a revival of ductive industry. Six months ago the business of manufacturing cotton cloth for exportation was begun at Fall River, Mass., as an experiment. It was looked upon with fread and alarm. It was a practical confes sion of the fraud and bad policy of depending on a protective tariff to supply the losses England had the buildings and machinery for production of cloth twice the amount of the and from the local markets. If they produced according to their capacity, they had an unsalable surplus, necessitating the atives, and the delayed returns from sales. The labor of the cotton-mills was unemployed for continuing a usurpation? If Couver half the time, and of necessity at half wages. operatives ranges from \$300 to \$600, em- not be until the doctors pronounce him deployment for only half the time is a serious loss. Strikes and other struggles were com- the place with him, he will hold on to it, or mon. There was no sale for goods on one one pretext or another. He has already held hand, and no employment on the other. mills might be run a few hours extra each

day to make cloth to be sent out of the

United States and sold. An agent was sent

English merchants found that the American sloth could be sold in Germany, in Holland, Belgium, and elsewhere, in competition with English cloth. Orders were sent, and Fall River, under the impetus, turned out 2,000 pieces a week. The orders grew in size; the product increased to 5,000 pieces; then, in apid succession, to 8,000, 12,000, 15,000, and ow the mills of that city ship 20,000 pieces weekly. The cloth needed for export is of different widths from that ordinarily made for the domestic market, but mill after mill has changed its machinery, and in due time there will be a capacity to produce 30,000 pieces of cloth a week, at which amount the nanufacturers of that city have agreed to linary product of the Fall River mills, and s, we understand, in addition thereto. It is, herefore, an increase of the product of the city of 25 per cent, an increase of employed abor 25 per cent, and an increase of trade in

the same proportion. The average number of yards is 45 to each piece, which at 30,000 pieces a week will give give an aggregate export of 70,000,000 ards a year, having an export value at present prices of \$3,000,000 a year. But the roduction for export is by no means of ined to Fall River. Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford, Lewiston, and the Rhode Island mills are all engaged in it, and the ex-

port trade is full of vigor.

During the week ending March 7 the were exported cotton cloths to the value of \$268,000 from New York and \$175,000 from Boston. One steamer departed lately with an exclusive freight of cotton goods. The great trouble we have is, that we have been so long excluded from the trade in cotton, nd most other manufactured goods, that we find it difficult to enter the lists again. The trade has been so protected that the British merchants have the monopoly, and now, or ders for American cottons for the West In dies and South America have to be received hrough London. We have not only so cut our goods out of the market that they are omparatively unknown, but we have lost the trade machinery. If we have anything to sell. we must send it to England to be sold for us even to our own continental neighbors The peculiarity of the commercial to which our protective tariff has brought us is clearly illustrated by our trade in cotton manufactures. Our New England manufactures. facturers have certain advantages in the way of the raw material of cotton, but are taxed heavily on their machinery and on many of the materials they have to use Nevertheless, even as it is, they all conced that they can produce the goods at as low ost as they can be produced for in England At the same time, they are protected by tariff equal to 40 per cent. in coin! We import largely from all the countries to which geographically we are nearer than is England. We might pay to a large extent for these imports in gold. We purchase goods of Chili and Peru, and pay for them in gold bills on London and these gold bills are used to purchase British cottons to be sent to Peru and Chil In 1875 we imported from the countrie named goods to the values given, and sol them in return cotton goods, the value of which is compared with that of the cotton goods sold them by Great Britain. The ures are for 1875:

Totals.....\$182,421,897 \$1,792,571 288,952,080 We bought of these countries over one hundred and eighty-two millions of their products; they bought nearly seventy-one which England sold them sixty-nine millions ions. Instead of exchanging our cotton goods we gave them gold bills on London, with which they bought British-made col goods. The export of American manufac ures is the salvation of American trade and commerce. To make that export general we must repeal every tax on every description of raw material and machinery; we must put these manufacturers on an equal footing with the foreigners; we must enable them to s reduce the cost of production that they can manufacture for all the markets of the world. doubling their product, doubling the employ ment given to labor, and adding to the national wealth and national prosperity.

Referring to the recent efforts to break down the usefulness of Secretary Brisrow by circulating baseless charges against him, the well-informed correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has singled out the following classes who are interested in this scheme The SHEPHERD-MULLETT combina evenge for MULLETT's removal; 2. The safeurglary conspirators, because the Secret-Service force was reorganized; 3. The Indian Ring, which hopes to save DELANO's ad-ministration by crushing BRISTOW's reform novement; 4. Ex-Assistant-Secretary Saw-YER, because he has been indicted; 5. The men interested in the seal-look frauds which BRISTOW checked; 6. The claim-agents in Washington, who can no longer swindle the Government with Mr. BRISTOW at the head of the Treasury Department; 7. The Whisky Rings throughout the country, which have suffered more by Baistow's reforms than any other class; and other disreputable element n the Custom-Houses, the District Ring, and Congressional politics, who are opposed to reform and dread exposure. Secretary Barsrow is to be congratulated upon having drawn down upon himself the uncompromising hostility of all such canaille

Yesterday we printed Ald. FITEGERALD lame excuse for going back on his constitu ents in voting to foist the usurper Corvin another year upon the wearied and disgusted tax-payers of Chicago. The apology he makes is exceedingly weak and tory. The pretense is, that if the people should elect a successor under the call of the Common Council, "it would bring about conclosing of the mills, the stoppage of fusion which would follow a contest between etc. Suppose it did, is that a valid reason When the aggregate annual wages of the until he voluntarily vacates the office, it will funct. As long as there is no one to contest the office four months after his term has expired, and he proposes to retain it at least has voted that he should do so, because

forsooth he is afraid the turrible "baggage-masher" would undertake to hold on after the people and the Common Council had

voted him out! But we do not believe the Ad-Interim would attempt to do anything of the kind. If the Council should call a special election for Mayor, the Republican party, the Democratic party, and perhaps the Independent party, would each nominate a candidate. The people would go to the polls and make choice. The Common Council would, under the charter, canvass the votes, announce the result, and declare one of them elected. Sixty thousand citizens would probably have voted for Mayor, and their choice would be respected by all the Courts in the State. If Colvin should, in the face of such action, attempt to retain possession of the Mayoralty regardless of public opinion and place their manufacture of goods for export.

This amount is equal to one-fourth of the ortoo hot to hold him. His throne would melt from under him, and the Supreme Court would bid him, by a unanimous decree, to step down and out, as the voice of the people expressed at the ballot-box must be re

> It is the duty of the voters of the consoli. dated First and Second Wards to see that they are no longer disgraced and misrepresented by such Aldermen as Folier and WARBEN, who have voted in the Council to uphold the monarchical principle that a man may rule Chicago as Mayor without being lected to the office, -s principle abhorren to any true American citizen, no matter when he was born. The new First Ward pays more taxes than any four other wards in the city. It has plenty of excellent material from which to make choice, and, if it selects wisely, one of its new Aldermen may be elected Mayor by the Council to fill the vacancy for a year which really exists. With such men to choose from as John Went. WORTH, POTTER PALMER, J. H. DUNHAM, J. H. MoVicker, J. C. KNICKERBOCKER, CHAUN-CEY BOWEN, L. L. COLBURN, J. LYLE KING, and a score more of suitable men who may be named, the primary meeting should be able to select first-class candidates. It is the duty of the First Ward to set a proper example for the other wards to follow. We have not named either Aldermen Dixon or RICHARDSON, who have served those wards faithfully and ably, as they peremptorily refuse to serve any longer.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has done the country another service by the preparation of a volum which he has called "Robinson Crusoe's Money or, The Remarkable Financial Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Remote Island Community, and which has been recently issued from the press of Harpen & Brothers, with profuse il-It traces the experience of the Islanders in their transitions from gold as a medium of exchange through a war with the Cambibals, to an illim itable issue of irredeemable paper currency. It is the reductio ad absurdum of the fallacies of genious fashion. The purpose of the author is explained in the words of "Geoffeet Charox, Gent.," whose model he has followed, to copces listening with open mouth to a ghost or love story, he may have a bolus of sound morality popped down his throat and be never the wiser for the fraud." The book furnishes a relief from the serious discussion of the currency question, which has become tiresome and disthis new and more attractive dress may reve the right and wrong of the issue to large num bers who would not consent to consider it in its procy, every-day shape. Fantastic as the book is, it is scarcely an exaggeration of the extrem folly and utter dismay into which the advo-cates of an irredeemable paper currency would

Those Aldermen who voted so centions the present Mayoralty usurpation in Chicago are suspected to be monarchists at heart. Only a small fraction of the entire batch were born in a free country, but received their political ideas and training in lands ruled over by Kinzs, Queens, and Emperors. Trampling on the popular will and foisting an Executive on the not seem to strike them as very odious or ob sanction the usurpation? If they lived is France they would be Bonapartists, and if at the time of the American Revolution they would

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WARREN (who upheld usurpation) to the Com-Ald. Presentate mys in excuse for betraying his constituents on calling an election i

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But the views of its members embody the

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Ald. FITZGERALD, of the Third Ward, had, up to the last meeting of the Connell, made a good clean record, and stood deservedly high in the opinion of the people of his ward; but in voting to stifle the popular will and sustain a usurper in the Mayoralty he seted just like the cow in the fable who gave a fine bucket of milk and then deliberately and viciously kicked it over.

Irving's Ochelle is called " A jealous Hamlet." Prof. Proctor will sail for England on the 34 of May.

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Mr. Healy proposes to leave Washington soon, and will go to Boston. He has completed the portraits of Mrs. Bristow and Mrs. Fred Grant, and has undertaken to paint for the Centennial's portrait of the late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, from an original new on the way to this country from France.

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Dr. Von Buelow is credited with an extraorcame by word of mouth to the editor of the Concinnati Gazette, and appears to be well verified. The Gazette says: "The last instance of Von Buelow's ungentlementy behavior has just reached us, by word of mouth, from St. Louis. It appears that, while there, he was visited by Mr. Robert Goldbeck, a musician of excellent merit, as is well known. Mr. Goldbeck, having recently composed a pianoforte concerto, of which he was very naturally proud, took it to Dr. Von Buslow, in all modesty, for his inspection. The fussy little Doctor took it, glanced over a few of its pages, smiled contempropular, and, without offering a word of criticism, tore it to pieces and handed it back to the bewildered composer. Can the warmest and most sealous friend and defender of You Buelow offer a word of excuse for such an outrage and insuit? There would be nothing palliating in the circumstance if it were true that the concerto was the veriest trash. But this is very far from true. A few months ago Mr. Goldbeck sent the composition to Mr. Henry G. Andres, of this city, and we en-Joyed the pissaure of examining it with him. The work is quite meritorious—not deep, indeed, or in any sense great, but full of pretty ideas and brilliant passages, and certainly worthy of a better fate than it met at the hands of Dr. Von Buelow. The Doctor's conduct is hardly in keeping with his loud protestations of democ-incy."

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CHIO LEGISLATURE

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special Director to The Chicago Tribuna.

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CHIO LEGISLATURE.

Concerns, O., March St.—In the House to was contrary to regulations.

The Ambassador returned to Yodo from Corea March is introduced to compal street rail. Hards a said was received with high because by the Emparts and Council. A treaty has been calleded for distonable and contrarted inter-

FOREIGN

The Amnesty Talk in France No Indication of a Popular Desire for Amnesty.

Servia Again Badgered into Declaring Peace-Montenegro in Anarchy.

Great Popular Respect Shown at the Funeral of Freiligrath, the German Poet.

Vesuvius Still Trying to Turn the Earth Inside Out.

Holiday in Rio Janeiro. An Unusually Large Budget of

Yellow Fever Raging in Brazil---A

News by Steamer from China and Japan. THE ORIENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Arrived, Oceanic, from Hong Kong via Yokohoma Hono Kono, March 11 .- The survey of coal

mines in the neighborhood of Nanking has been ordered by the Government, with a view to speedy development. The Chinese propose opening to foreign trade Wu Hos and Tchang, interior towns, and Wen-

chao, a seaport.

In consequence of a memorial from Shery Paochen, late Vicercy of Nanzing, and formerly Commissioner of Formess, an Imperial decree has been issued for the improved adm

of that ill-governed island. A candle factory at Hankow was destroyed by fire, and nine men were burned to death. A steamer is to be specially purchased for the convenience of the Chinese Ambassador to

There is trouble at Foo Chow and Yen Ping bebetween missionaries and Mandarins.

The piratical junks are cruising along in the neighborhood of Foo Chow. A British war The niratical junks are cruising along in the neighborhood of Foo Chow. A British war vessel is in search of them.

The announcement that America, Russia, and England support Germany in her claim upon China for a piratical attack upon the ship Anna, is received with surprise, owing to the fact that the Government makes every exertion to stop such depredations, and has not hitherto in similar cases been held responsible.

The Margary investigation by Chinese officials is proceeding at Yunnan. The British commissioners have not yet arrived there, but the serious rumors of disaster or illuese naving detained them on the way proved untige.

The Chinese system of civil government has been introduced in Manchuria, hitherto under the ancient military rule.

A two-inch ironciad, launched from the Kiangran Arsenal, has been named Terror to the Western Nations.

The first locomotive in China made a trial trip of one mile on a tramway near Shanghai.

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Railication of the Peruvian treaty was exchanged Jan. If at Tienten by Li Hung Chang and United States Consul Shepherd, the latter acting for the Peruvian Minister.

The Russians are making bold advances into Chinese territory. A settlement has been established in Mancharia, on the right bank of the Amoor River, in the province of Taitshar. Chinese proclamations have been issued forbidding trace with Russians at this new past. A request has been received that the Peking Government will hereafter allow Russian caravans to proceed direct to that city.

lirect to that city.

The fall in exchange and decrease of silver The fall in exchange and decrease of silver value creates alarm in all open ports.

China is making greater preparation than was at first expected for the Philadelphia Exposition. Six thousand dollars' worth of goods were dispatched by one competitor from Ningpo, who sends also six Chinese workmen to repair damages. The entire Chinese contributions are estimated at \$160,000.

There is great difficulty in filling the office of Gov. Fakien, in consequence of the strict condition that the incumbent shall reside six months annually in Formosa. Two successive appointees have declined, ostensibly from ill-

There is great difficulty in filling the office of Birkenhead, England; a claim for \$300,000 for beiping to build the Union Pacific Railroad; allowed by him to be owned by him, situated in Omaha and Chicago; a claim of \$100,000 for exposing the Beecher-Tilton at \$100,000 for exposing the Beecher-Tilton and the state of the strict constitution of \$100,000 for exposing the Beecher-Tilton feath, resilv fear of the difficulties of the position. The aborigines are again in arms, and minority in favor of annesty is even smaller.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—Parkes, British Minister to Japan, continues in a critical state of

ter to Japan, continues in a critical state of health.

Just before his departure for America Gen. Saigo received an Imperial decoration for services in Formosa in 1874.

The Russians have already commenced the development of the Saghalin coal, and produced a considerable quantity.

A large editice has been completed in a public park at Yeddo for a permanent industrial exhibition and museum.

The cattle-disease is spreading over the entire south of Japan. The Government order none to be killed for market until after official inspection.

tion.

The rumors circulated in foreign settlements of attempts to incite riots in Yeddo are totally without foundation.

A fine official residence for the Chief of the Foreign Office is nearly completed. It is designed for the entertainment of diplomatic visitors.

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The Mitsubishe Steamship Company contemplate chartering European vessels to establish a line between Tokohama and San Francisco.

A fire in Osaka consumed upwards of 600 houses, including all the theatres of the city, seven in number.

The village of Kozuchi, in the Province of Rikuchu, consisting of apwarks of 300 houses, was totally destroyed by fire.

The first attempts of the Peninsular Oriental Company to compete with the Japanese line to Shanghai resulted in failure.

The new Imperial Palace is to be built in the park of Shiba, in Yeddo.

The unusual crime of murder for money was committed at Yokohama, March I. A boy 15 years old, carrying \$3,000 to a bank, was decoyed into the house of a former master and strangled. His body was found packed in a box of rice. The money was concealed in the murderer's house. There is much excitement, a deed of this kind being almost unprecedented in Japan. There is a remarkable decline in the value of sliver. Mexican dollars are 2 per cent below Japanese paper-money, and 10 per cent below gold. There is great uneasiness in foreign commercial circles.

After April I, postage between Japan and the United States will be 5 cents on letters and 2 cents on newspapers. A Japanese Postal Agency has been established at Shanghai, from which the same rates will be charged.

The crew of a German merchant-ship, wrecked at Lew Chew some months ago, having been treated with great kindness by the natives, a German man-of-war has been sent to communicate the thanks of the Government.

The United States merchant-ship Surorise.

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The was reasued from a total lose by a Japanese man-of-war. Ose thousand dollars were offered to the sailors in reward, but they refused, as it was contrary to regulations.

course. Three Corean ports are to be opened, and the Kingdom is free of access to all Japanese. These are unusual congratulations. BRAZIL.

A HOLIDAY. RIO JANEIRO, March 25.-To-day is the anni versary of the Emperor Dom Pedro II. taking of the oath of fealty to the National Constitution. The day has been observed as a public holiday in Rio Janeiro. There was a grand reception at the palace. The Cabinet, Counselor and other authorities of State, the officers in command of the garrison, and the commanding officers of the navy, were present. Troops turned out with regimental bends, and the whole constituted a brilliant scene. The Bishop of Rio offered up a Te Deum in the Imperial Chapel, and, at the close of the religious cer-emony, there was a salvo of artillery. There have been 536 deaths from yellow fever

TELLOW FEVER.

There have been 536 deaths from yellow fever in the last fifteen days.

THE EMPEROR'S TRIP.

New York Times, March 25.

The Emperor of Brazil will leave Rio de Janeiro to-day, the 25 h, on the Hevelius, the regular mail steamer of the Rio. New York and Liverpool line. This Company placed the finest of its steamers, the Maskelyne, at the disposal of Dom Pedro, but he refused it, and is coming to New York as a private passenger, accompanied by his wife, Donna Theresa. The Hevelius is due in New York on Aoril 20, and the Emperor and his suite expect to spend about three months in this country. After resting about one week in this city, where he will probably ato 2 at the Buckingham Hotel, the Emperor will go to Washington, and thence to Philadelphia, where, if invited, he will be present at the opening of the Exhibition, on May 10. The Empress will probably remain in New York, while Dom Pedro will make a tour of the country, and he intends to go as far as San Francisco and New Orleans. About the middle of July, he, his wife, and suite will embark for Europe. The Empress will remain in Germany with her grandchildren, while Dom Pedro will make an eight or nine months' tour through Northern Europe and the East, including Syria, Smyrna, and the Holy Land. He will again visit Egypt, and then rejorn his wite at the waters of Gastein. The Emperor's suite is composed only of four gentlemen, namely, the Viscount of Bom-Betiro, a veteran statesman of Brazil: Admiral De Lamare, Dr. Zouza Foncea, the physician; and Mr. Macedo, the steward. The Empress brings one maid of honor. A Brazilian corvette, the Nitheroby, Commander Costa Azevedo, was ordered to sail from Rio to New York on Feb. 15, especially for the pur-Costa Azevedo, was ordered to sail from Rio t New York on Feb. 15, especially for the pur pose of saluting the United States flag in Phila delphia on the next Fourth of July.

GERMANY. FERDINAND FREILIGRATH

LONDON, March 25 .- Ferdinand Froiligrath was buried in the cemetery of Cannetadt, near Stutt gart, on the 21st inst. An enormous multitud followed the hearse, which was covered wit flowers, wreaths, and palms, to the place of last destination from all parts of Germany. Mourner assembled from every quarter. Many literary podies were represented, either through mem bers or rich floral gifts, while thousands of pri pers or rich horal gifts, while thousands of private individuals joined the funeral procession. The grave was surrounded by Ludwig Pfau, Otto Mueler, J. G. Fischer, Pr. f. Lubke, Schmidt, Weissenfels, and many other leaders of the People's party, mourning their loss. Minister Herrle, of Canus adt, preached the funeral sermon, and was followed by Carl Mayer, who, in the name of the People's party, bade the beloved dead farewell.

loved dead farewell.

GEN. VON MOLTRE.

LONDON, March 27.—A Berlin dispatch auDounces that Gen. Von Moltke has left for Italy
on six mouths' furlough. AMERICAN LECTURES.

AMERICAN LECTURES.

Departs to London Times.

BERLIN, March 10.—At Berhn yesterday the Rev. Dr. Thompson, from New York, closed his course of lectures in honor of the American contenary. The lectures, which were gratis and attracted all the English-speaking persons in Bertin, gave a concise sisted of the rise and progress of the United States and of their resistions to England and Germany. Temperate and intelligent, they produced considerable impression, and till contribute to preserve a good understanding between the two countries. Dr. Thompson will repeat his lectures at Dresden and Forence.

OCERN LOCISE.

countries. Dr. Thompson will repeat his lectures at Dresden and Forence.

To-day, the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Queen Louise of Pruss.s., was celebrated by the Royal family attending divine service in the Mausoleum of Charlottenburg. There is divine service in many churches. The public seconds record the day by ceremonies. All the journals publish leaders upon the life and ments of the deceased, whose truly royal bearing during the Na, olseonic period, coupied with the graces of the must amiable and unpretending womanhood, have long made her a favorite of the nasion. The Emperor, her son, is stated to approve the plan of some patriots to erect a meanment to the late Queen.

of the day. The motion will, in all probability, be adoped.

CONTESPED SEAT.

The Left have resolved to strongly contest, and will probably invalidate, several elections, especially those of Keller, the Clericalist Deputy from Belfort, Count Demaine, a Legitimist who claimed a majority over Gambetta in Avignon, De La Rochejaquelein, a Legitimist, and Gavini, a Bonapartist. It is stated that the Left have decided to confirm the validity of the election of Mun, the Clericalist. According to reliable intelligence it is certain that almost the entire Left have resolved to support the Ministry for some length of time. The recent attacks of the Republican journals were really not sarious, being merely due to political tactos.

THE BAUFFERMONT CASE.

PARIS, March 10.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment to-day in the Bauffremont case. The Princess de Bauffremont, a Belgian by birth, obtained, it will be remembered, a judicial separation from her husband, a French subject. She afterwards naturalized herself in Oldenburg, and married Prince Georges Bibesco, the German law holding that a person who has procured a judicial separation in a country where divorce does not exist is free to contract another marriage. The Prince de Bauffremont thereupon demanded the custody of the children, which had been confided to her, and the Paris Court ordered that they should be placed in a convent school, both parents to have access to them, and the father to be allowed to take them out on holy days. This judgment has remained a dead letter, the Princes de Bauffremont the robbits of the contract another marriage with Prince Bibesco declared null, The Court to-day decided that this marriage was invalid, prohibited the Princess from using the name of Bibesco, and took cognizance of the plaintiff's reservations as to criminal proceedings for bigamy.

ITALY.

THE NEW MINISTEY.

THE LY.

THE NEW MINISTEY.

ROSER, March 25.—The Cabinet programme of the new Italian Ministry, which has been formed from the Parliamentary party of the Left, announces a comprehensive scheme of electoral and administration reform, an extension of the right of suffrage to the popular election of Mayor, the abolition of forced paper currency, and a system of compulsory education.

The newspaper organ of the Left says the programme of the new Ministry is calculated to reassure Europe. The views of the Cabinet on many points resemble those of the French Ministry. Germany will find the Italian home policy aiding her in vigorously pursuing the course which she has adopted. The Italian Cabinet will assume an energetic attitude on the ecclesitation question. It will not change the foreign policy of Italy, but will pursue a more liberal home policy.

CONFESSION OF FAITE.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch from Rome states that the King, on receiving the coats of the new Ministers, said: "I have entire faith in you, and hope you will have equal faith."

VENUTUS.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch, dated Naples, Sunday night, says the eruption of Vesavius continues win unabated visco.

A CHURCH DEDICATION.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch, dated Naples, Sunday night, says the Bishop of Nebrasha and the Bev. Mr. Potter, Secretary of the United States House of Bishops, assisted in the caremonics, and the latter read the consecration.

KMELAT.

THE FAR-OFF COUNTRY IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, March 17.—A Calcutta Abustan to

BITTERSWEET. HAVANA, March 26. - The Diario says the pres ent crop of sugar will make about 1 .000 boxes, and is valued at \$30,000,000 less than

SPAIN.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Maprin. March 26 .- The Government will end reinforcements of troops to the Philippine Islands in April and May. CREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE Correspondence New York World, London, March 11.—The Queen is present to issue a proclamation declaring that forth she is to be known as "Victoria, to issue a proclamation declaring that hence forth she is to be known as "Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India." Mr. Disraeli let the cat out of the bag on Thursdaw night; that is, he condescended to inform Parliament that, when it had obeyed the royal command to pass the bill empowering the Queen to make an addition to her title, the words "Empress of India" would be the addition she would make. There is something incongruous in the idea of a sovereign asking, or even commanding, a Parliament to empower her to do what she had made up her mind not to do in any event. There is something still more incongruous in the fact that, while she is content to call herself "Queen" of the ruling state, she attaches the title of "Empress" to a dependency. Worse still, when the whole title as it is to stand comes to be-criticised, objection can be taken, and is taken, to every part of it. She is not Queen of Great Britain and Ireland "by the grace of God;" but by the will of the people; she is not "Defender of the Faith," for she is the nominal head of two separate Churches, whose faiths condict with each other, and both of which are it subagouism with the taith for defending which Henry VIII. received from the Pope his title; she is not "Empress of India," for a large part of India is independent of her rule.

There is a great deal of mystery as to the motives which have impolled the Queen to insist on this addition to her titles. That she personally doces insist upon it appears sertain. The Princess Beatrice is supposed to be at the bottom of the mischief, if mischief there be; she could not be spoken of as "Her Imperial and Royal Majesty, therefore the clumsy periphrasis of that Ind. "The Majesty of England requires no epithet for its support. The Queen is not Her Royal Majesty, therefore the clumsy periphrasis of the India. "The Majesty of England requires no epithet for its support. The Queen is not Her Royal Majesty, therefo grace of God of the United Kingdoms of Great

All these and other great questions like them

perial highness?
All these and other great questions like them were discussed at full length on Thursday night, when the Houre was ordered to read the "Royal Titles nill" for the second time. The whole scene was rather funny. The Opposition had previously said that they would not object to the queen taking a new title, and would vote for a bill authorizing her to do so, but they should dirst like to know what the new title was to be. "Oh, no." Mr. Dirneh had esid, "you must not ask that; it would be an invasion of the Royal prerogative. All you have to do is to pass a bill enabling the Queen to assume such titles as she may deem expedent." But on Thursday night be told the House what the new title would be—"Empress of India." Before this, to pave the way, he delivered a learned dissertation on the word "Empreor" and "Emprese." ile combated the idea that these titles denoted military domination, or were "un-English." Even in the time of the Holy Roman Empire the title of Emperor had conferred no supremacy over Kings, and, when the Ozars of Russia assumed the Imperial title. as year of the other sovereigns of Europe.
As to the title being "un-English," the answer was that Speuser had addressed Elizabeth as "Empress." For the rest, the new title was desired by the Princes and people of fodia, and he tegged the House to show its loyalty by paraing the second reading of the bill without a divis-

ion.

But all of Mr. Disraeli's arguments were challenged by Mr. Gladstone, who said that the proposed new tile had been received with much misgiving and mistrust in society, without distinction of party. Arguing, first, the question of precedent, Mr. Gladstone demed that the act at the time of the union was applicable in any way, for it referred only to the enumeration of territories, while this bill related solely to the sovereign's title. If the people of India desired that the Queen should take this additional title, the House had the right to have the evidence of the fact before it; but, without greater warrant than was at present forthcoming, he hesitated to take a step which would virtually place on recorn the fact that we governed India arbitrarily. Criticising next the form of the bill, Mr. Gladstone asserted that it was inscourate in reciting that the Queen had assumed the soversignty of India, because the act of 1868 only transferred to her the territories formerly vested in the East India Company, and she had never been recognized by any judicial or legislative act as sovereign of the whole of India. What effect, he asked, would this assumption of a sovereign title have upon the political condition of the independent Princes of India. Commenting on the particular title which was to be adopted, Mr. Gladstone earnestly deprecated incantious or hurried treatment of so delicate a question as the title of our title which was to be adopted, Mr. Gladstone earnestly deprecated incantious or hurried treatment of so delicate a question as the title of our sovereign, and controverted, in an interesting historical article, Mr. Disrael's assertion that that the Imperial title had never presumed supremacy over Kings. When the two titles had come into competition the title of King had either been subordinated to or had been swallowed up in the title of Emperor. The title of Emperor, moreover, was elective, and not hereditary, and it assumed absoints authority. Mr. Gladstone agreed also that the Colonies ought not to be passed over if there was to be any change in the Royal title, and in conclusion intimated that, if more satisfactory explanations were not green, he should oppose the bill at a future stage.

tions were not given, he should oppose the nui at a future stage.

There was much more talk on both sides, but the Government carried its point at last, and the bill passed its second reading without a division. The Opposition papers say all manner of evil against it, and even the Towes joins in the cry. But what is the use? The bill will pass; the Queen will become Empress; and the Prince of Wales, who sailed for home to-day, will return to find an Imperial crown laid up for him when he

ind an imperial crown had up for him when he comes to the throne.

INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEPAUL.

Disputch to London Trines.

MUNDIA GRAT, March 5.—The Prince of Wales interacting accurations to the Term water. Wales' interesting excursions to the Terai were brought to a close yesterday, when he killed his last tiger in Nepaul,—a very fine animal,—not far from the camp. To-day he left Nepaul, and

reasoure Europe. The views of the Cabinet on many points resemble those of the French Ministry. Germany will find the Italian home policy adding her in vigorously pursuing the course which she has adopted. The Italian Cabinet will assume an energetic attitude on the ecclesiation question. It will not change the foreign policy of Italy, but will pursue a more liberal home policy.

London, March 27.—A dispatch from Rome states that the King, on receiving the cashs of the new Minusters, said: "I have entire faith in you, and hope you wil have eight faith." VESUTUS.

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London, March 27.—A dispatch of the new population, and scarcely any cultivation. It is a plain covered with forest, swamps, and prairies, and it is specially prevainness with unbosted vicor.

London, March 27.—The Thouse Rome correspondent, describing the opening of an American Church, says the Bandop of Neoreaks and the Rev. Mr. Potter, Secretary of the United States House of Eisboos, assisted in the care monies, and the latter read the consecration.

KHELAT.

THIS TAR-OFF COUNTRY IN TROUBLE.

London, March 27.—A Calestin dispatch to the first part of the content. The proparations have been from the content of the content. The proparations have been from the content of the content. The proparat

tled. The Khan was completely routed by his rebellious chiefs in a late battle. The British Commissioner, who has goose to attempt to negotiate a settlement, reports that active interference is not necessary, as the Indian Government is not pledged to either party.

TURKEY.

SERVIA TALES PEACEFULLY AGAIN.

BELGRADE, March 26.—Servia has given the Powers pacific assurances.

INSCEORDINATION.

RAGUSA, March 26.—Peko and other Montenigrins have refused to obey the summons of their Prince to quit the insurgent ranks.

only but the Prince has had was caused by the stings of bees upon his face, but they were exceedingly painful for the time.

Some curious things have been seen in Nepaul. The day the Prince crossed the Sardah and visited Jung Bahadoor's camp he was shown an enormous boa constrictor, which was dug out of its hole in a letharge state, and roused to some sort of life by buckets of water poured down its throat, which it scornfully ejected. It was as tolck as a 9-pounder, and some 18 feet long, and it seemed an amiable reptile; but close at hand, coiled round a branch of a tree, was another pythor, which was of more evil disposition, for when Jung Bahadoor sent up a man to cut out the branch, so that the serpent fell with a heavy thou to the ground, it raised its head menacingly and moved over once or twice as if to attack, but eventually coiled itself round the branch, and like a true philosopher, went to sleep. The collection of living birts given by Jung Bahadoor to the Prince of Wales is most interesting and complete. It comprises many Impress heaves. want to sleep. The collection of living birds given by Jung Bahadoor to the Prince of Wales is most interesting and complete. It comprises many Impeyan pheasants, which the Nepaulese call "duffa," and argus, which they call "monal," the name by which the former are known by us, Kaleege, Cospiass, and Shickore jungle fowl, in addition to other animals of all kinds, and a delightful little elephant, which the Prince rides as a pony, and which takes up his whip aslaams, and performs many tricks. There was also a novel exhibition in fishing to vary the amneements. Elephants were sent into a pool, at each end of which were two upright cets. Outside these nets were rafts of creeds, on which men sat. The fish, driven up to the nets by the elephants, leaped clear over, but fell onto the rafts, where they were knocked on the head by the men.

A dance by the Maharajah's band the other night to the strains of "La Cracovienne," convinced every one who saw it that Jung Bahadoor, when he went home from London, had ordered the performances he had seen at the opera to be learnt, and that the dance was strictly imitated from some ballet in vogue at Her Majesty's Theatre. This dance was performed in front of the camp-fire, which is an atter-dinner institution, and which Jung Bahadoor attended, to pay his respects to the Prince and arrange for the next day's sport, regularly every evening. His favorite mode of making short-interned.

respects to the Prince and arrange for the next day's sport, regularly every evening. His favorne mode of making short-journeys, such as that from his camp to the Prince's, is on the back of his faithful domestic, who earries him at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour.

RAILROADS.

TROUBLE ABOUT A CROSSING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune, LAPATETTE, Ind., March 26.—An injunction was served yesterday afternoon on J. W. Heath, President of the Lafavette, Muncie & Blooming ton Railroad, by a United States Marshal, to pre ton Railroad, by a United States Marshal, to pre-vent them from crossing the Indianapolis, Cin-cinnati & Layfavette Railroad track 3 miles east of Lafayette. The injunction was issued by Judge Greeham yesterday morning at Indianap-olis. The case was argued some six weeks ago, and a decision held in hopes of the parties en-tering into a friendly adjustment of the difficul-ty. The State Coarts had previously decided in favor of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bioomington Railroad's right to cross the Indianapolis. favor of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bioomington Railroad's right to cross the Indianapois, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, and the suit in the United States Court for the present injunction was brought by non-resident bondholders. The case will probably come up before Judge Drummond, of Chicago, at as early a day as possible. During the negotiations for a compromise, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company took up the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington crossing, and about in week since took it to Leoanon, where it was found by Mr. Falley, of the Lafayette, Muncie & Blooming on Railroad the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company refusion to take it back on any terms. It was hauled 20 miles across the country to Frankfort, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road, and Fridac night put in its proper place again, where it still remains.

PEORIA, AMBOY & FOND DU LAC. Spenst Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 25.—Judge Kenyon of Amboy, Ill., President of the Peoria, Ambo Fond du Lac Narrow-Gange Railroad, ad dressed the citizens of Janesville at Lappio's tainly be pushed through, whether it received aid or not, but he thought Janesville and or not, but he thought Janesvine ought to take stock in it. No bonus was asked, but all and to be given in stock secured by first-mort-gage bonds. Ex-Mayor Dodge, of Fond du Lac. followed, and spoke very strongly in favor of the road. He said his city was unanimous for it. The rouse projected is via Peoria. Amboy, Roosford, Beloit, Janesville, Whitewater, Oconomowoc, Iron fitige, Fond du Lac, with a branch to Milwaukee from Oconomowoc.

THE ILLINO'S CONTRAL SUIT.

MEMPHIS. March 25.—In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company, before the United States Circuit Court for West before the United States Circuit Court for West Tennessee, Judge Emmons has granted the prayer of the petitioners, and appointed J. B. Alexander Receiver, upon his giving bond before the Clerk of this Court, and to take charge of all the property, real and personal, of the defend-ant within the State of Tennessee, who like powers conferred upon the Receiver noder the order granted by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisians.

NEW YORK, March 25.—It was ascertained this afternoon, from an officer of the Eric Railway, that the result of the negotiations between the that the result of the negotiations between the Eric Company and the English Commissioners, Fleming and Miller, was on a basis subject to ratification in London and here. The plau contemplates the funding of the first-mortgage coupons, alternate coupons for five years, and all of the seconds for five years, with an assessment of \$5 per share on the stock. The arrangements have nothing whatever to do with the cutting down of stockholders or the laying of a third rail. Fleming and Miller, having completed their labors, sailed this afternoon for England.

Pritsbung, Pa., March 27.—Fire broke out Privatura, Pa., March 27.—Fire broke out about half-past 11 last night in a large block on Penn avenue, midway between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and, deepite the efforts of the Fire Department, consumed the entire block. The building was owned by James Shorberger, and valued at \$20,000; no insurance. It was occupied by S. B. Floyd, commission merchant, loss, \$20,000; Henry Rea, commission merchant, loss, \$20,000; Henry Rea, commission merchant, broom manufacturer, \$5.000; H. R. McClailan, broom manufacturer, \$5.000; Putsburg Forge and Iron Company's office; Payne, Ablett & Tripp, National Iron Works, \$10,000; Abdiel McClure, paper warehouse, \$20,000; office of Putsburg & Connellsville Coal and Coke Company; James Graham, commission merchant, \$5,000; Alexander Moore, \$2,400. The north wall of the building fell on the office of W. B. Lupton & Co., burying in the ruins two firemen. Charles Weight was seriously, and Robert Miller probably fatally injured.

AT HOPKINGTON, MASS.

HOPKINGTON, Mass., March 26.—The extensive boot factory of Claffin, Coburn & Co. burned this morning. Loss, \$200,000.

SLANDER AGAINST BRISTOW.

Attorney Wharton, who was Assistant-Attorney when Bristow was District-Attorney, in 1866 and when Bristow was District-Attorney, in 1886 and 1887, does not show the name of Issae Reeves anywhere since 1886. The only name that could be found in the records assilar to this was that of John Reeves, of Fleming County, charged with slicit distilling, in the year 1886. His case was taken to Covington, to which place Col. Wharton telegraphed vesterday to find what disposition had been made of the case. The reply received last evening was that the man had not been indicated.

OBITUARY.

Province R. I., March 28.—Ex-Gov. James

WASHINGTON.

The House Judiciary Committee Satisfied with the Evidence Against Belknap.

Articles of Impeachment to Be Drawn Up and Presented This Week.

Serious Complication with Great Britain Precipitated by Winslow's Forgery.

Probability that About Four More of Buck ner's Resolution: Would "Break the Country Up."

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Judicia Committee have taken a great mass of testimon and have examined men who paid and men wh received money in consideration of post-trader ing ex-Secretary Belknap with the bargainin and sales. Mr. Clymer has informed the Com mittee on the Judiciary that he has no further

evidence that can be used in the impeachment of Belknap. Mrs. Marsh was again before the Judiciary Committee yesterday, and an additional point obtained was that Marsh told her about the time the Fort Sill business commenced she must not ask him any questions about the matter, and she never did. The other new point now appearing as evidence is that there had been an estrangement between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap, caused, as the former says, by meddling enemies.

These who concocted the mule story on Secretary Br. stow, not being willing to lose their labor of over three months in securing its publication, are now trying to convince the Judiciary Committee that Gen. Belknap's connection with the case was dishouest. A fort investigation, however, has shown the whole record in his Department to be perfectly clear, and, furthermore, that he might have paid the claim under existing laws without regard to the time which had elapsed, and also without sending it to the Court of Claime, thus showing that he took extreme precaution to have the case fully tested.

caution to have the case fully tested.

[70 the Associated Press.]

WEAT THE COMMITTEEMEN SAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Members of the House Judiciary Committee, including Republicans, say the testimony given by Marsh before that Committee is stroager than his testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Dejartment, and that it is conclusive of Gen. Belknap's guilt that he cannot escape. It is believed the Judiciary Committee will formally present their articles of impeachment this week.

formally present their articles of impeachment this week.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE MARSH.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 25.—An evening paper here publishes a statement that J. Q. A. Sargent, of this place, paid Secretary Belknap \$12,000 for a contract to furnish heating apparatus in Government buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

PROUBLE WITH GREAT BRITAIN ON HIS ACCOUNT Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune, Washington, March 26.—A very serious que ion, the result of which cannot be foreshad owed, has arisen between this country and Great Britain relative to the extradition of the Boston forger, Winslow. The basis upon which the ar dication for extradition is made is the tenth ar scle of the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 That article provides, among other things, for the extradition of persons charged with the ntterance of forged paper, the offense for which Winalowis indicted in Boston. The Bruish Par-hament, however, in 1872, passed a law providing that, in all future extradition treaties between Great Britain and othes countries, a provision should be inserted which would preven the extradition of persons to be tried for any other crime than the specific offense with which they might be charged in the application for a warrant of extradition. Great Britain has, since that time, made several treaties with this provision, and now, in the matter of Winslow, the British authorities have declined to surrender him unless the United States agree that he shall not be tried for any other crime than that upon which the application for extradition is tassed. To this request our Government has between Great Britain and othes countries,

PORTIVELY REFUSED TO ACCEDE, on the ground that Great Britain has no right to modify a treaty with this country by an set of Parliament, and that the only provision between the two countries relating to extradition as between two countries is found in the Ashburton treaty of 1842. This treaty is international law between the two countries, and by it, as interpreted by the Presidents of thiry-four years, the United States insist that Great Britain aball stand. Great Britain has also asked that, before the rendition of Winslow, the President shall ask Congress to pass a law of the same effect as the British statute of 1872. The President has declined to do that, and stands upon the treaty of 1842. Whether gerious results will follow remains to be seen. The simple question of right is whether Great Britain can modify or force the modification of streaty by an act of her own Parliament.

CLYMER'S COMMITTEE CLERK.

ing quarrel has broken out between the defenders of Mr. Clymer. The correspondent of the New York Sun had induced Clymer to call on several departments for papers which the Sun-correspondent wanted. When the first lot came in an enterprising World correspondent got them first from the clerk of Clymer's Committee. Thereupon Clymer reprimanded the clerk for giving out the papers of the Committee. When

Thereupon Clymer reprimanded the clerk for giving out the papers of the Committee. When the second lot of papers which the Sun correspondent wanted came in, the World representative, being on the watch, obtained them also. Clymer yesterday discharged the clerk. The latter, no doubt, thought he was doing Clymer a real favor, as the World has been one of his most vigorous defenders.

It is gravely announced that the House Committee on Invalid Pensions has discovered a great frand, and that Dr. Van Arnim, Commissioner of Pousions under Gen. Cox, was a party to them. The charge is that fraudulent isnowarrant claims were issued in large amount. The only trouble about this new sensation is, that it was thoroughly investigated at the time, so far as Van Arnim was concerned, and he was relieved in somsquence of the facts then developed.

BAN FILLES

has turned up here again. He is thought to be working on the inside for the Chicago whisky people.

LAND-OFFICE FRAUDS.

Dr. S. K. Lippincatt, Chief Clerk of the Land-Office, has been discharged with several others in the Interior Department, for questionable conduct in connection with Minnesota public lands. The investigation was secretly carried on in the Department, and the facts have not yet been given to the public. It is said that Congress will call on Secretary Chandler for the facts, and endeavor to ascertain who else is in the pool.

BUCKNER'S COUP.

The Comptroller of the Currency has had the whole force of his office at work for more than two monts on the report called for oy Buckner's House resolution showing the mane of

The Comptroller of the Currency has had the whole force of his office at work for more than two montrs on the report called for oy Buckner's House resolution showing the name of every stocabolder in every one of the 2,000 National Banks in the United States. It will not be roady for at least a fortnight, and when finished will make two volumes nearly as large as the Congressional Record. The Comptroller says the object is, no doubt, to ascertain the names of the members of Congress holding stock in National Banks, and ultimately to prevent them from voting on financial measures. He said a list of the members so interested might have been furnished in a few days. The present report will be so voluminous that it will be a matter of great labor and time to select out of it the names of members of Congress.

As a result of the consultation attending Gen. Sherman's visit, the latter will procably return shortly, with Army Headquarters, to Washington.

L. B. Gunckel, and Dr. Wolcott. Gen. Butler was re-elected President; Gen. Martindite and Gov. Smythe Vice-President; and Mr. Gunckel Secretary. The immates of the Homes at Milwaukee and Davion are still on the increase, and additional buildings are found necessary, and rooms were authorized to be erected at once.

A BILL PROVECTING ORLAHOMA.

WASHINOTON, March 24.—The contest which has been so long pending between the House Committees on Indian Affairs and the Territories, relative to the Oklahoma bill, was this morning settled by the House, after a spirited debate, in favor of the Indian Committee. This undoubtedly settles for the present the quastion as to the Indian Territory so far as the tailroad are concerned. The Indian Committee is ready with a bill, which, so far as has been discovered, effectually closes that country to the gligants railroad steal which has so long threatened the absorption of that country. The bill does not exclude the railroads from the Territory, but it forbids any such opening-tip of the Territory as would give the fee simple of the rich lands of the Territory to the railroad corporations, and would drive the Indians out. The various trices of Choctaws, Creeka, Chickasawa, and Semmoles in the Indian Territory all have their own peculiar and distinctive local government, and a quasi-judicial system. The treaties of all of these tribes with the General Government provide that these governments shall be preserved in perpetuity. The bill agreed upon by the Indian Committee respects these treaties of all of these tribes with the General Government and a quasi-judicial system. The treaties of all of these tribes with the General Government and the tribul relations to the several tribes of civilized or semi-civilized Indians within that Territory. The retain to the Serveral tribes of civilized or semi-civilized Indians within that Territory. The retain to the several tribes of civilized or semi-civilized indians within that Territory. The retain into the service of the tribal relation a

A New York World Senantion Spoiled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 25.—Leavenworth of late figures in every fraud unearthed. The New York World of a late date has a special or late figures in every fraud uncertised. The New York World of a late date has a special from Washington, which states that a lettar written by a gentleman of this city has been received in Washington by Mr. Raudall, of Pennsylvania. The letter charges fraud in the erection and management of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leaven worth in 1874. This prison was established, and three atone buildings were turned over by the Quartermaster's Department to be converted to that use. Congress at the same time made a very liberal appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of building a stone wall about the prison grounds, and to make other trifling after ations, such as fitting up 200 small plue cells within the main building. The writer of the absard letter asserts that only a few thousand has been expended, and that the greates amount has been stolen by Belkusp and his considerates. This charge is unfounded, as the \$100,000 was found insufficient to make all the necessary improvements, and the stone wall is being built as rapidly as possible. The military prison is well conducted, and each day the nameter of immates is increasing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—For the Up-per Lake Region and Upper Mississappi Valley, increasing cloudiness and slightly colder weather, with northeast to southeast winds and rising barometer, probably followed during the night

by rain or snow.

The danger will increase in the Missi River, between Cairo and Vicksburg. The river will reach the danger line as Vicksburg to-night and at Memphis Tuesday.

Special Districts to the Chicago Tribune.

Sroux Citt, March 26.—A fearful wind and anow-storm has been in progress since in the vicinity of Fort Sully, extending ward to within about 75 miles of this More snow has fallen in the Upper

water in the Missouri this spring will result.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CURCAGO, March M.

Tima. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain Wether

Station. [Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather,

MICHIGAN ITEMS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Trabuna.
Linsing, Mich., March 26.—John Mackrel wa

arrested at Leelie for eloping with his wife's mother.

As a matter of retrenchment, the Board of Trustees of Eason Rapids appointed Charles Whittum Marshal, Night-Watch, and Engineer of their new steamer; and the members of the Fire Company have in consequence tendered their resignations. A compromise will probably be affected.

The Rev. Mr. Graves, the Evangelist, is now at Charlotte, and daily meetings are being held, with good andiences. Mr. Durkey leads in singing.

with good anniences. Ar. Durkey leads in anging.

A new weekly paper will be started at Flint by Mesars. Fellows & Beardslee about April 1. Its political tone will be Independent.

At the Ingham County Republican Convention a member proposed that the delegation precess the name of 8. D. Bingham for Chairman of the State Central Committee, but, at that gentleman's request, the motion was withdrawn.

Special Deposits to The Catoner Tribune, CINCINNATI. March 26.—James Manni laborer 45 years of age, living in the ea part of the city, suicided this morning is river. He had been slightly deranged.

Heedache, languor, and metancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a terple liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayasob Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and atomach to healthy action, so move all bilimumam, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and cimilar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious paimonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown't Broundt Troches" resuch directly the sent of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Asthma. Thousands of the we case of asthms have been relieved by using Jo Whitcomby Remedy. In no case of purely asthm character has it failed to give relief.

Deposits Increasing --- Discounts Falling--Rates Weaker.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier in Spite of the Late Storm. FINANCIAL.

The business of the banks during the past week centinued to exhibit the monotonous features that are now to be seen in all the financial centres of the country. Loanable funds are abundant, and the demand is light. The outlet that was found last year in the alwances to the city has been closed by the disclosure of the fillegality of the city certificates of indebtedness. The winter packing season is over, and the funds employed there have been released; the Board of Trade is employing only a small amount of bank funds; country trade and collections are tied up by the impassable condition of the roads; city borrowers are largely those who have been disappointed of country remittances. There is, as usual, a regular supply of mercantile, manufacturing, and miscellancous paper, but it is insufficient to absorb the funds of the banks.

Rates of discount at the banks were 7610 per cent.
On the street there is a sharp demand for good pa-

On the street there is a sharp demand for good pa-er. Battes range from T per cent upwards, New York corchange was weak, and sold at 25@50c remium between banks for \$1,000.

..\$16,204,896.58 \$1,689,164.62 ing week last \$17,116,924.68 \$1,641,625.63 SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

old was 113%@114%. | Sixty days | Bign. | Sixty days | Bign. | Sixty days |

Chicago City 7 % ct. bonds. 104% & int.
Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage. 104% & int.
Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage. 104% & int.
Cook County 7 % ct. bonds
(short) 105 & int.
Cook County 7 % ct. bonds
(cook) 105 & int.
Cook County 7 % ct. bonds
(cook) 105 & int.
West Park 7 % ct. bonds
(Lincoln Park) 105 & int.
LOCAL STOCKS.
Bid.
City Religion South Side.

City Religion South Side.

Asked. Asked.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Gold dull and steady at 114% until late in the afternoon, when a decline to 114 took place, the closing sales having been at that price. Carrying rates, 1%, 2, 1, 8, and 2% per cent. Loans

took place, the closing sales having been at that price.
Carrying rates, 1%, 2, 1, 3, and 2% per cent. Loans were also made flat.
Governments closed firm.

Railroad bonds dull in the afternoon dealings, except for Union Pacific firsts and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds, the former selling at 104%G105 and the latter at St. Central Pacific, 110% tid; Union Pacific sinking funds brought 92.

State bonds quiet and strong.

The stock market has been weak and lower, the decline ranging from % to 1% per cent the greatest decline having been in Lake Shore and Michigan Central. The former was beavily pressed for sale, and fell off from 63% to 61%. Michigan Central declined from 63% to 62%, and after years for some shares, and steady for thers. Lake Shore, pressed for sale, closed at 61%, he lowest price of the weak. Michigan Central declined to 62, and after recovering to 62%, reacted to 72%. Northwestern, common. fell off to 62%; race to 10%; the common fell off to 63% and 6.0. 0. & 1. 0. 67%. Pacific dull reach of 1%, but closed at 59%. Western Union declined to 63% and to 67%, seller 60. Civeland, Columbus & Indiana Central was active, and declined from 4% to 1%, closing at 31%64. St. Pauli common was steady at 15%, but preferred fell off from 71% to 70%. Missouri Pacific rose to 14; other changes were slight. The define in Lake Shore and Michigan Central and the tympsthetic weakness in the general list was attributed to a reduction in cattle freights from Chicago eastward and Turnors of a general cutting under the schedule rates by trunk lines.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregative, 2,600 Cloveland, Columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property of the columbus & Indiana Central and the property o

STATE BONDS.

crease, 3,008,175.

CRAIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The following are the closing quotations of mining stocks:
Californis. 884 | Yellow Jacket. 4932
Segregated Belcher 8734 | Empire. 11
Ophir. 134 | Belcher. 11
Ophir. 184 | Belcher. 3532
Chondence. 32
Impersal. 1632 | Sierra Nevada. 2734
Mexican. 4032 | Sierra Nevada. 2734
Mexican. 4034 | Scheequer. 2234
Mexican. 4034 | Scheequer. 2234
Hale & Norcross. 70 | Caledonis. 7334
Crown Point. 2242 | Sueco. 134

The following were the receipts and shipments of

Flour, bris.
Wheat, un...
Corn, bu...
Corn, bu...
Osta, bu...
Rye.
Barley, bu...
Grass seed, hs...
Broom corn, hs.
Groom corn, hs.
Broom corn, hs.
Broom corn, hs.
Brork, bris.
Lard, hs.
Tallow, hs.
Butter, hs.
Dressed hors.
Live nogs, No..
Cattle, No..
Sheep, No...
Hides, hs.
High wines, bris
Wool, Rs.
Potatoes, bu... 11,343 72,770 41,585 10,236 380 3,100 68,510 50,700 8,350 37,263 51,125 24,240 702; 8,590 20,890 74,510 7,330 43,830 68,510 293,924 143,090 50,700 244,640 20,560 380 80,000 463,491 887,673 804,707 106,300 20,712 35,928 230 12,560 2,788 891 133,931 30 13,555 429 3,328 142 195,500 1,490,000 1,340 38,032 38,032 39,032 31,540 31,540 31,540 31,540 32,540 33,032 34,000 34,000 35,000 36, \$,710 \$2,099 \$15,195 \$1,195 \$1,2438 \$1,432 \$ Wool, Rs.
Potatoes, btn.
Coal, tons.
Hay, tons.
Hay, tons.
Lumber, No.ft.
Shingles, No. I
Salt, brils.
Poultry, fbs.
Poultry, coops.
Game, pkgs.
Eggs, pkgs.
Cheese, bts.
Gr. apples, pris
Beans, bt....

generally quoted easy.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on the New York canals and the

store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
York	4,082,502	898, 557 11, 400		364, 606 161, 000	
lo	1,171,708	19, 488	86,011	80, 675	18, 37
go	8, 906, 651	2, 158, 074 39, 378		148, 348	4,71
b	135, 964 667, 651	588, 744	313,343	3,923	******
it	220, 524	13, 301		19,002	
ouis	75, 000 445, 969	647, 420		4,500 85,422	21, 35
	8, 090	18,700	89, 182	9,664	78, 691
D	981 847, 016	1,060	204, 163 6, 910	39, 509	1,38
to	208, 231	20,639	18, 253	6,641	A3 000
ielphia".	235, 000 23, 866	944, 700	160, 600 25, 000	3,000	4,000
ship'nts	303,469	819, 238	10 4 7 11 4	50, 530	17.10
w York	\$55,554	130,000	180,000	30,000	
d affort	110,000			60,000	

parties who had purchased the property at lower figures and were anxious to secure their differences, and a decline of 3d per 112 he on lard at Liverpool. While a decime of 3d per 112 he on lard at Liverpool. While later there were free buyers, the decline early seeming to stimulate buying orders from outside, and the feeling changed to strength, the closing being firm and not materially different from that of Friday evening. Meats were dull and, former quotations would have been shaded had buyers asked concessions. Shipments for the week show a failing off, due in a part measure, and doubt to the relatively high prices. measure, no doubt, to the relatively high prices.

The Daily Commercial Report and Market Review
gives the following as the shipment of provisions from
this city for the periods named:

Meck ending March 28, 1876. 5, 227 4, 293 886 781, 189 3, 863, 475 8ame week, 1875 11, 735 7, 171 1, 575 817, 075 4, 97, 666 83me time '74-6 163, 639 167, 683 36, 943 23, 991, 645 158, 810, 130

Same week, 1876 11, 735 7, 7771 1, 1579 217, 7772 4, 277, 785
Same work, 178 134, 290 128, 662 129, 780, 28, 28, 65, 67178, 342, 725
Same time "144 163, 639 167, 662 36, 362 23, 361, 681 163, 362, 163

MESS PORK—Was quite active but irregular, being weakened early by numerous offerings on the part of the "longs," and decliming 125/1616 per brit, but later became firm under an advance of 6d at Liverpool and a more urgant demand both on local and speculative account, closing quite strong at 73/2616 per brit advance over the latest quotation of Friday. Saies were reported of 149 bris cash at 522, 25; 350 bris do at \$22,378; 6,500 bris seller April at \$22,26(22.48; 13,500 bris seller May at \$22,28(27.48; 5,200 bris seller June at \$22,88/22.97 16. Total, 25,947 bris. The market closed firm at \$22,27/26 cash, seller March, or seller April; \$22,72/26(22.48; 13,500 bris seller May at \$22,28/26(22.48; 13,500 bris seller May at \$22,28/26(22.48; 13,500 bris seller May at \$22,28/26(22.48; 13,500 bris seller May; \$22,28/26(22.48; 13,500 Line Seller May; \$22,28/26(22.48; 13,500 Line Seller May; \$22,28/26(22.48; 13,500 Line; \$24,28/26(22.48; 13,500

The company of the co

DE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at \$2.14.

BROOM-CORN—Continues quiet. Following are the quotations: Choice hurl, 869c; No. 2 hurl, 7%6 9c; choice medium, 767%c; good medium brush, 666%c; fair inside and covers, \$65%c; inferior, 464%c; crobated, 366c.

e@65;c; fair inside and covers, 6@5;c; inferior, 4@4;c; crobad, 3@6c.

BUTTER—There was nothing new in the situation of the butter market. The demand far exceeds the current receipts, and extreme prices still prevail. We quote: Ohoice to fancy reliow, 35@40c: medium to good grades, 25@30c; inferior to common, 15@22c; common to choice roll, 20@30c.

BAGGING—Was quiet and steady at unchanged receives. Start A. 30.6c; Lawiston, 25c. Montany, 35c. BAGGING—was quiet and steady at uncanned prices: Stark A, 26%c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontarno, 25c; American A, 23c; Ameskeag, 23%c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14%@15%c; do, 5 bu, 15%@16%c; gunnies, single, 14%@15c; do, double, 23(224c, CHEESE—Trade was as active as there was any rea-

son to expect, and prices were held with unabated firmness. Quotations remain as follows: Good to fancy factory, 12@15%c; lower grades, 8@11c.

COAL—A light demand existed at nominally steady nrmess. Quotations remain as rollows: Good to fancy factory, 12@13½c; lower grades, 8@11c.

COAL—A light demand existed at nominally steady rates. The delivery of orders was accomplished with great difficulty, the unpawed streets being almost timpassable. Quotations remain as follows: Lackawanna, range and nut, \$10.00; do egg, \$3.50; cannel, \$7.00 (\$7.50; Effect, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$7.00:47.50; Hocking Valley, \$6.50; Indiana block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; Indiana block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; Illinois, \$4.00; \$4.50; Hocking Valley, \$6.50; Indiana block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; Illinois, \$4.00; \$4.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; Illinois, \$4.00; \$4.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; Illinois, \$4.00; \$4.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; Illinois, \$4.00; \$4.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$2.00; \$6.50; \$6.50; Illinois, \$4.00; \$6.50;

tory inquiry, and the prevalent feeling was one of standiness. We repeat our quotations: Foreion—Dates, 6665yc; figs, layers, 14/a/16c; figs, drums, new, 1/6/16c; figs, drums, new, 1/6/16c; figs, drums, new, 1/6/16c; figs, drums, new, 1/6/16c; figs, drums, new, 5/6/6/3c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 5/4/6/4c; raisins, layers, new, 5/6/6/2c; figs one Muscatel, new, 5/6/6/3c; five layers, figs, figs of the five layers, figs, figs, figs, five circum, 24/6/36c, Domestic—Alden apples, 18/6/16c; Michigan apples, 9/4/6/3/4c; pasches, halves, 12/6/15/c; do, mixed, 10/6/16c; do, pared, 1/6/18c; blackberries, 11/6/16c; do, 10/6/16c; do, pared, 1/6/18c; blackberries, 14/6/25c. Nuts—Filberts, 11/6/11/4c; almonds Terragons, 19/6/20c; Naples walnuts, file/16c; French walnuts, new, 12/6/18c; Grenoble walnuts, 18/6/16c; Brazils, 1/6/16/6c; Pecans, Tens, 11/6/2/3/2/c; Wilmington peanuts, 8/6/3/c; Tennessee peanuts, 5/6/6c; African ceanuts, 5/6/3/c; Tennessee peanuts, 5/6/6c; African cranuts, 5/6/6/c; Tennessee peanuts, 5/6/6c; African cranuts, 5/6/6c; African cranuts, 5/6/6c; African cranuts, 5/6/6c; African cranuts, 5/6/6c; Oper box; Valencis do, 311.00/6/12.00 per case; lemons, 32.00/6.00 per box. GROCERIES—The grocery market was less active than on the earlier days of the week, for which the weather was chiefly responsible. Values were not subjected to any appreciable change. Coffees and sugars were firm, with something of an upward tendency. Other lines comparatively were steady. We quote as follows:

RICE—Rangoon, 6/6/6/c; Carolins, 7/2/1/c; Louisiana 6/4/6/1/c;

STOCK PREIGHTS, New 32½ 22 30 18

CATTLE—The week ending with Saturday last was a somewhat remarkable one in the annais of the cattle trade; not more on account of the exeent of the recepts—which were the largest ever reported—than of the character of the demand and the course of prices. From the opening of trade Monday morning down to the end of the week, the demand was uninterruptedly active, and, in the face of an average daily supply of over 4,000 head, prices have not only been thoroughly sustained, but have steadily hardened, showing at the close an improvement over the previous week of 100 lise per 100 hs. At the East supplies have been lighter than for some time previous, and a general upward movement of prices there was the result. Had it been otherwise, the effect upon values here of throwing upon the market in a single week a supply of 25,033 head must have been disastrous to Western shippers. The fact that the arrivals throughout the winter months and thus far during the spring months have been unprecedentedly and unexpectedly heavy, CATTLE—The week ending with Saturday last was the character of the demand and the course of prices. From the epening of trade Monday morning down to the end of the week, the demand was uninterruptedly active, and, in the face of an average daily supply of over 4,000 head, prices have norfolly been thoroughly sustained, but have steadily hardened, showing at the close an improvement over the previous week of 106 like per 100 hes. A trice has supplies have been lighter than for some time previous, and a general upward movement of prices there was the result. Had it been otherwise, the effect upon values here of throwing upon the market in a single week a supply of 25,033 head must have been disastrous to Western shippers. The fact that the arrivals throughout the winter months and thus far during the spring months have been unprecedentedly and unexpectedly heavy, leads many to the conclusion that the supply of fat cattle to come forward in May and June will be relatively light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely better prices will prevail. Acting upon this being up thritty, well-conditioned drows at what would ordinarily be regarded as fancy prices, value and the supply of fat cattle to come forward in May and June will be relatively light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely light, and there is a growing conviction that maturely li

sufficient to insure a profitable return to feeders investing at prices above \$4.50, may well be doubted.

The quality of the cattle market during the past week was above the average for this season of the year, fair to prime steers, weighing from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs, comprising the larger portion, and the bulk of the trading was done at \$4.2504.90. There were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.90. The were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.90. The were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.90. The were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.90. The were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.90. The were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.90. The were sales of inferior grades as low as \$4.504.9

choics. Springers are wastern head.

Saturday's market was fairly active, and preserved the firm tone characterizing it on the preceding days of the week. The fresh receipts, which amounted to only about 600 head, and most of the scattering lots left over from Friday, were disposed of, and the market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

conly about 6:00 head, and most of the scattering lots left over from Friday, were disposed of, and the market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,350 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,000 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 hs.

Look 1,000 hs.

Look

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Dumnich to The Chicago Tribune.
LIVERPOOL, March 25—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1,
Ms 64; No. 2, 22s. Corn-New No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 26s 9d; old, 29s,

Corn—New No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 26s 9d; old, 29s, PROVISIONS—Pork, 83s 6d. Lard, 64s. Laverroot, March 25—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork 84s. Lard, 64s 9d.

Liverroot, March 25—5 p. m.—Bradstuffs—Californis white wheat, average, 10s 2dec10s 6d; do club, 10s 5deg10s 11d; red Western spring, 8s 2d69s 10d; winter do, 9s 5d6g10s. Flour—Western canal, 23%,634%s. Corn—Western mixed, old. 29s; new, 26x,6374%s. Oats—American, 363%s. Pacs—Canadian, 39%,640s.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, 84s. Becon—Long clear, 53%; short do, 56s.

Tallow—Firm; American, 42s 6d.

Paradolkys—Behned, 11s@11s 6d; spirits, 2s 6d@ 9s 6d.

8 6d. LINSKED OIL—238 6d. RESIN—COMMON, 48 9d; pale do, 16s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—258(4)258 6d.

RESIX—Common, 4s 96; pale do, 18s.
SPIRITS TUREENTINE—2386/385 6d.
CHEESE—Fine American, 63s.
LONDON, March 25—5 p. m.—DISCOUNTS—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent, being ½ per cent below the Bank of England rate.
CONSOLS—For money and account, 94½.
AMERICAN SECURITIES—65s, 105½; c7s, 108; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 105; Erie, 18½; preferred, 30.
LONDON, March 25—5;30 p. m.—The STOCK Exchasion to day has been steady but inactive. The approach of the settlement, which will begin on Toe-day last, has restricted operations, although it is believed that the recent important recovery in quotations will prevent any serious difficulty. The Exprisan securities have been somewhat firmer, at slight recovery. Discounts were weak at the quotations, very few bills offering.
PARIS, March 25.—Rentes, 66f 60c.
FRANKWERP, March 25.—Petroleum, 31.

LOUISVILLE, KY. TOBACCO MARKET. Reported by Alex. Harthill, Tobacco Broker. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—With inclement weaththose to hand being about 400 bhds, and for the most part from country factories, farmers being evidently otherwise engaged or finding it impossible to forward to market lately. With the severe storms of snow and rain so general this week throughout this section of the country, receipts will probably continue to be light for another week at least to come. The sales for this week amounted to 186 hbds, being 220 less than last week, and, like the sales of last week, were augmented by somewhat liberal offerings of old redried tobacco of the higher grades, which the prices of late have attracted to the breaks. prices of late have attracted to the breaks. The bulk of the receipts this week consisted of nondescript sorts, low lugs and common leaf, with a small assortment of good heavy leaf, as well as the old referred to. with few exceptions, the condition of the tobacco re-ceived was good. The tone of the market has been, on the whole, firm, with an active demand for most some were holding their stock at higher prices in anticipation of smaller receipts in consequence of the storm. Turkeys, 12½(a.15c); chickens, 106212c; live do, \$4.256.500 per doz; ducks, 11(a.13c); eages, 130.

\$EEDS—Timothy was in fair demand, and the better grades were fromer, the offerings of such being small. Prime sold at \$2.36 and bright seed at \$2.40; other grades ranged rom \$2.1062.30. Clover was firm at \$9.50 for prime; medium and mammeth sold at \$5.506.90. Good fairs sold at \$1.30, fair at \$1.305, 13.30.

and sowing seed at \$1.40. Mullet was quiet at 50,600c, and Hungarian at \$16,500.

\$ALT—Was in moderate demand and steady. The supply here is decreasing, but is considered smple to carry the trade until spring, and the grocepts by rail are now small. Omondays and Sartiaw, ine, \$1.35.

\$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.301, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.302, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.302, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.302, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.302, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, with bags, \$3.302, salton dairy, per sack. \$2.75. dairy, \$3.502, salton dairy, per sack. \$3.502, kinds, although now and then the lowest grades were

For week. For year. gate for Original Review. year Crop of 1875.... 609 85 11,081 778 11,559 Former crops ... 32 57 1,953 2,481 4,434

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS. sales, 10,990 bales; prices %@%e dearer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 10%@11%e; low middling to strict low middling, 12%@12%e; middling to strict middling, 13% (\$13%); good middling to middling fair, 14% (\$15c. Receipts, net, 5,027 bales; gross, 5,394; exports, coastwise, 1,383; to the Continent, 4,139; to Great Britain, 1,333; stock, 257,314.

Savannan, March 25.—Cotton frm; middlings, 13c; net receipts, 563 bales; gross, 745; exports coastwise, 342; sales, 1,350.

MOBILE, March 25.—Cotton firm; middling, 13e;

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—Petroleum firm; crude,

\$14.42 % saked; and for July, \$14.50 bid and \$15.00 asked.

Whysen—Market firmer; sales 25 bris at \$1.13; now held at \$1.14, with \$1.18 % bid.

Gracesias—Sugar market firm, with moderate inquiry; fair to good reining quoted at 7% of 36 %; prime at 7%; white Havana at 94.10 %; Coffee market firm, with fair inquiry; Rio quoted at 17% @ iske in gold; Maracaibo at 16@18 %; in gold.

Tallow—In fair request and scarcely so firm; quoted at 9c for prime city.

NEW YORK.

Tallow—In fair request and scarcely so firm; quoted at 9s for prime city.

NEW YORK.

170 the saccisted Press.]

NEW YORK.

170 the saccisted Press.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—Flour—Receipts, 11,000 bris; less active; No. 2, \$3.206.40; superfine Western, \$4.2569.45; common to good, \$5.1065.40; good to choice, \$5.4569.575; white wheat Western, \$5.869.7,15; extra Ohio, \$5.1067.20; St. Louis, \$7.4469.60; patent Minnesota, \$6.5069.200. Rys four, \$4.1068.10. Cours—MEAL—Quiet and firm; Western, \$2.7569.3.25. Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 72,000 bu; only a limited export and home track inquiry; No. 1 spring, choice, \$1.39; ungraded do, \$1.15; nixed ungraded do, \$1.90; No. 2 spring, \$1.1064.11; No. 2 Chicago and No. 2 Northwestern in store, \$1.39; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, \$1.27; amber winter Western, \$1.29. Rys firmer; 90c refused for Canada in bond. Bariey duli; 4-rowed State, Ste. Malt quiets and standy. Corn scarce; receipts, 21,000 bu; mixed, no-grade, 65% 66% c; receipted, new, ungraded, 66% 66% c; rejected, new, ungraded, 66% 66% c; ohts quiet and firmer; receipts, 17,000 bu; mixed western and State, \$4468% c; white do, 466320.

17,000 bu; mixed western and base, segmone; value do, 46,65 c.

Har—Firm and unchanged.

Hors—Steady and unchanged.

Gnockets—Coffee quiet and firm; eargoes, 15% g.

18% c. in gold; jobbing, 15% g.19% c. in gold. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7% g.7% c; rew Orleans, 7% g. 7, for fined unchanged.

Moissee quiet; New Orleans, 45,653a.

PERROLEUM—Quiet and firm; orude, 5% o; refined, 14% c.

PRIBOLETH—Quiet and firm; orada, \$\frac{1}{2}\c, \text{Tallow}\$—Steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\c.

Tallow—Steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\c.

ROSEN AND TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

EGOS—Steady; Western, 18\(\text{Gl17}\c)c; State and Pennsylvania, 17\(\text{Gl18}\c)c.

EAST—Steady; Western, 18\(\text{Gl17}\c)c; State and Pennsylvania, 17\(\text{Gl18}\c)c.

Buenos Ayres, light, middle, and beavy weights, 23\(\text{Gl25}\c)c.

Buenos Ayres, light, middle, and beavy weights, 23\(\text{Gl25}\c)c.

Wool—Dull and heavy; domestic fleece, 38\(\text{Gl26}\c)c.

PROVISIONS—Fork about steady; new mess, \$23.300
23.35; May, \$23.50\(\text{Gl24}\c)c.

Drossed hogs—Western, nominal. Beef steady; pian and extra mess, 13\(\text{Gl36}\c)c.

13\(\text{Gl26}\c)c.

Western lodg clears, 12\(\text{Gl30}\c)c; city do, 13\(\text{Gl42}\c)c.

Hard steady at \$14.15\(\text{Gl42}\c)c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 16\(\text{Gl30}\c)c.

SIA.20\(\text{Al-2}\c)c.

CHEESS—Unchanged.

WHENT-Firm at \$2\(\text{Gl-11}\c)c.

METALS—Manufactured copper, steady; inget lake, firm at \$2\(\text{gl-1}\c)c.

Processed to the steady; Seetch, \$23.50\(\text{Gl33.40}\c)c.

Processed to the steady; Seetch, \$23.50\(\text{Gl33.40}\c)c.

RETAILS—Manufactured copper, steady; inget lake, firm at \$2\(\text{gl-11}\c)c.

Processed to the steady of the steady.

MERLIA— Manufactured copper, steedy; ingot lake, firm at 2%c. Pig iron, steady; Seetch, \$28.50@32.50; American, \$17.00@20.00. Russis sheet, 11% \$120 in gold.

NAILS—UnsetHed; cut, \$1.75@2.90; clinch, \$4.50@5.25; horseshoe No. 8, 20@25c.

5.25; horseshoe No. 8, 20@25c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—OLOVER SEED—In limited demand at 11@18c; timothy, \$1.25@2.36; flar-seed, \$1.40.

PETROLEUN—Firmer; refined, 141@14/c; crude, 111/@11/c.

FLOUR—Fairly active on local account: exporters not operating; extra, \$4.50; Minnesots family, \$5.29@6.75; patent do, \$7.20@8.25; Pennsylvania family, \$5.29@1.00; Illinois do, \$5.50; St. Louis do, \$7.50@8.26. GRAIN-Whest dull and more freely offered; Pennsylvania, \$1.5041.52; Western red, \$1.0561.120; White, \$1.58. Bye, \$52. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, \$22.50; essemer, \$58; sail, \$610; white, \$62. Oats firmer; white, \$48.490; mired, \$44. Provisions—In fair request; mess pork, \$22.006, 22.35. Beef hams, \$26.00; smoked hams, \$15.00618.00; pickled do, \$12.00613.00, Lard, \$14.6018.00; white Held at \$1.12 for Western.

CINCINSTAL.

CINCINSTAL.

CINCINSTAL.

On March 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchapmed.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., March 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm at \$1.20.2130. Corn irregular at %681c spot; 49c April. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at \$76.25c. Barley fair and firm; No. 2, \$1.104.115. Rye inactives 4.716.715.

PROVISIONS—PORK quiet and unchanged at \$20.00. Lard quiet and firm; steam, 12%,612%; cash; 14c buyer April; 146.14%; co May; kettle, 146.14%; c. Buyer April; 146.14%; c. May; kettle, 146.14%; c. Buyer State of the sta

Baltimore, March 25.—Flour—Fairly active and firm; unchanged.
Grain—Whest quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn firm and fairly settive; Western mixed, 62%. Cost dull and lower; Western white, 44-3450; mixed, 413-426. Rev dull, but steady at 78-381d.
HAY—Dull and unchanged.
PROTRIOLEUM—Unchanged.
PROTRIOLS—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.
BUTER—Scarce and firm; Western axtrat, 340-350; firsts, 316-35c.
COSYEE—Quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, 18% (318%):
jobbing, 18% (316%):
WHIREY—Firmer and higher at \$1.12.
ST. LOUIS.

jobbing, 184(6164)c.

WHEKY—Firmar and higher at \$1,12.

St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bm
BOSTON. March 25.—FLOUR—Demand steady; prices
frm; Western superfine, \$4.004.50; common extras,
\$5,106.5.23; Wisconsin extras, \$5,25.66.00; winter
wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, \$6,004.700; Hisnois, \$6,256.825; St. Louis, \$5,5042.00; fancy Minnssota, \$7,2569.25.
GRAIN—Corn very firm; mixed and yellow, 68-970a.
Oats—45.6350c for mixed and No. 2 white; 45-245c for
rejected; \$3,355c for No. 1 white.

tion of marigation depends largely, of course, on the nature of the weather during tee latter part of Maria and the first part of April. The general impression now is that the Stratts will be passable by the mindle of April, if not earlier. However, should the edd snap continue a few days longer, it will delay the opening of navigation materially.

There is an immense quantity of grain in store at the West awaiting shipment, and there is also a large fleet at Chicago and Milwaukee and neightoring pore ready to receive a good share of it. The capacity of the vessels now lying at Chicago is equal to 3,720,000 but of corn, while that of last years fact was 4,973,000 but of wheat. This large difference of capacity is material in making an estimate of the pro-FITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, P., March 23.—Petroleum firm; crude, 52.27% at Parker's; refined, 141(6)14%C, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; we quote standard white, 110 test, 11%C, P. W., 150 test, 12%C for car-lots, cash.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, March 25.—Chann—Wheat—Market quiet, and prices without decided change; only slimited business reported at about the following quotations: \$1,06g1.09 for rejected spring; \$1.10g1.20 for ungraded spring; \$1.33g1.14 for No. 3 Chicago; tilled the spring; \$1.23g1.35 for windered in cash of the crude spring; \$1.23g1.35 for windered in 23.28g1.35 for annier do, and \$1.56 (41.50 for white Western, Rye firm at 83g376 for whoter; \$8.3960 for State, the inside prices for twestern; \$1.3960 for State, the inside prices for

MISCELLANFOUS.

EUFFALO.

The old prop Araces was sold to Matt Wagner, of this place, for \$6,500.... The scow William Vanatta, now being transformed into a tow-barge, will run between Saginaw and Toledo.... When the present coating of ice in the river breaks up it will be the sixth time the channel has been open this spring... It is safe to predict that there will be no ting association the coming season. This conclusion is reached after viewing time situation from all sides. Many meetings have been held with no definite or astisfactory result, All fug-owners, as far as we know, favor an association, but fail to agree on the manner in which it shall be run. Messrs. Jones, Maythem & Hand, and Messrs. Anderson & Perew will, no doubt, have ting offices, while the small fry will negotiate outside. It is understood that the small tugs will not form a combination.

DETROIT.

There is plenty of ice off this port, and will be until There is plenty of ice on this port, and will be unth
we have more southerly winds. The ice-gorge at the
entrance of the harbor at Chicago continues, and there
is any quantity of ice on the lake, extending all along
the shore, and fully 2 miles out. It is singh-ice from
the cast shore and the foot of the lake, but sailing vasels could hardly get through it.—Heraid, 34th.

On the 18th inst. fee in the Straits of Mackinsw was

one mouth earlier than has year. No charters have been made as yet. Carriers do not feel disposed to charter for less than \$2.50 to Chicago and Buffalo, and is cents on salt to Chicago, and these facures may be obtained for the first cargoes, but earriers have no reason to hope that these facures will be maintained for any length of time. Shippers have made no offers as yet. There are no reason taid up here that can take cargoes west. The barge-owners have taken no steps towards an association, and probably none will be formed.

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We are selling at greatly reduced prices. LANDAUS, LANDAULETS.

CLARENCES, COACHES,
COUPES, and COUPELETS,
Our Patent Counterbalanced Front
FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALL-ING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented'), and can with each be lowered and raised

with the finger. We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in

every particular.

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May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or moreous diseases. Dis. J. & RAN is like only physician in the city who warrants comes or no pay. Office hours, Sa. in. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 13. DR. STONE, The only Specialist in the oils DR. STOR D, who is a graduate in medicino. Il Madisonst. Chicago, Ill., treats all Chronic and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakhess, Impolency, Fernale Difficulties, etc. Medicines furnished for \$5 to \$10 cares ruaranteed or stoney retunded. Commitations confidential and rec., personally or by letter, A Biock for temperature of the property of the pr A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARIAGE or three boot to marry, on the payre of the second of the second

"WHAT WE WANT."

Lecture by Susan B. Anthony at Mo-Cormick Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

Temale Suffrage, the Panacea for All the Wrongs which Womes

Without the Ballot What Will Become of the Unmarried Women?

yesterday afternoon to listen to a lecture on what We Want," in the regular Sunday-Lecture-Society course, by Mas Susan R Anthony. Standing room was at a premium, and even the stairways were dersey packed. The piness of former lectures in the course

the length and substance of the lecture, so everybody got the worth of their money:

She commenced by sayig that disfracthisement was degradation, social and political. Wherever it was found were found degraded labor, ignorance, and ve. and the cry went up for bread. Cheap brid, and a plenty of it, meant liberal enfrancement, which was illustrated in the history of all nations. When back by the jeers of the people at the condition of the labor of his own country. And in 1867 a bill had been brought before the British Parliamet, and amended by J. Stnart Mill, to establish property qualification as the price of the right of franchise, which was defeated, because it was seen that its passage would give women he right of suffrage. Thus introducing heelf, the lecturer entered into the

give women de right of suffrage. Thus introducing asseif, the lecturer entered into the stroke of the several countries, and maintained the valle there had been opposition, there had been opposition, there had been on arguments against the entranchis ment of women.

The stenson of the franchise in England had riven me labring class bread, and it was bread that somen wanted to-day; and it was the ratantheright of franchise that she demanded five ler the former, and the latter would naturally ome. She referred to the advantages of extending the franchise in this country, and sontended for a further extension, predicting that the bessings that would follow could not be sommerated. When there was a property qualification, the Democratic party, she said, was the party of the day, and the Irishman taking passage for this country knew the moment be put his foot on the btat what ticket he would vote when resching timeries. She then referred to the history of the parties and their relation to the subject of 'ranchise, and said. What the Democracy had lane for the Irish, the Bepublican party had one for the black man, and, as a consequence, the latter party was now as sure of the sequence, the latter party was now as sure of the colored voltas the Democracy ever was of the Irish. The wo classes owed their right of fran-chise to the two parties, and until the Democ-

POWER INTEL LAND

when they was surredue. When the laboring classes were denied their rights, they resorted to force and insurrection as the remedy! Wherever they assembled a ever, and made heir demands, position of the stitting partied dared to confront them. The position of the paties on the financial question is later years was an illustration, for, with the workingmen had lemanded greenbacks, parties had done ther utmost to avoid saving anything offensive ordefensive or the subject, and had succeeded shrirably, just as Talleyrand did when he tried to say nothing. Hundreds of the workingmen had never heard of the political "sing" and the corruption of the country but every one ever where had heard of their defenders,—ever one who had taken sides with shem in this fight of is bor against opital. The last time saw here she saw the result of a strike in this gity, and while the strikers were defeated in their immediate purpose, they went to the ballot-bor and conquered their special essemics. And so it was that with the ballot they were able to borece the respect of both parties. Wemen had struck in the laundries and factories, but in the absence of the ballot they were able to borece the respect of both parties. Wemen had struck in the laundries and factories, but in the attracts in the laundries and factories, but in the attracts in the laundries and factories, but in the strucks in the laundries and factories but in the strucks in the laundries and factories of strikes it. New York City, whe women's wages and been reduced on according to the strikes it. been brought to etavation. The sneeker circases of strikes it New York City, who women's wages had been reduced on accountereof, and said they had been silly enough attribute the revill to the sneems and recite of the editors. She had approaches one of these unfortunate women, who said to he that the only way qut of her trouble and depend ence was to get matried. Did marriage improve woman's condition's are saided. It was the hing out to a man for life for her board electures! (Applause.) She compared wom strikes with those of men in their results, argued that the men having the ballot of force respectful consideration from aprical politicians, and the press. The women were much

in their present condition as the negro ever was. They were cowards, distranchised, helpleas, and piliable. That class knows as woman-sufragists had been at work nobly for years (of which she was que), but (gress, the parties, the courts, had fought them. She had urged upon the Degratic party years ago to follow the example the Republican party in giving the ballot to negro, by putting it into their platform that were in favor of woman-sufrage, and the phase acted foolishly in failing to listen to bus, and owed much of its present want of power in the country to that fact. She spoke of her experience twenty years ago in the New York Legislature, and of the good women of Chicago who appealed to the Common Council by petition a few years ago in the interest of the cause of temperance. If they had had the ballot behind them, she said, they would not have been so grossly insuited, and their petition would have been respected. The women of New York were at the same tings sugged in the same work. They did not adopt the crusade policy, but another which was just as little respected. They were canfronted by the politicians with the idea that their families depended upon their positions for support, and, while they had no objection to the claims of the women, to grant their demands would embliter this nationality or that against them, and rob them of their pesitions. If they had had the hallot they could have enforced their wisbes. The effect of a the struggles in that direction in New York and elsewhere had been to array the Whisty Rin against the women just as the raid of Joh Isrown had stirred up the South and had arrays the two sections of the country on the quetion of slavery. This "ring" was powerful, an besides its money it had the hallot, and because woman had been identical with the cause of tem perance, the iniquiting for the distinguished men of that State and why they were for the State and why they were not present, she found nother accuse the same character of audience as "fallow-citizens."

Upon her last

fought among themselves to have the honore introducing her, and she was known as "Mis Busan B. Anthony." Give woman the ballot as the world command the respect she decarry whether her modesty precluded the exercise the modes of the command the exercise the modes of the command the

igation materialty, memorate quantity of grein in store at ing shipment, and there is also a large o and Milwaukee and meightoring ports are a good share of it. The capatity of viving at Chicago is equal to 3,720,000 white that of last years fleet white that of last years fleet safe where the property of the property 6,540 cfl hu, which is only 334,214 bu less hand at the opening in 1875, are other important influences to be consisting the prospect. It matters not rain is to be moved; if there is not a fair rain is to be moved; if there is not a fair intiber, coal, iron, and salt to be transcasen will not be a remunerative one, ast two years the iron and lumber trades as the stagram, and a large amount of hat should have been engaged in stagram, and a large amount of hat about a proper to the same and the same contaging reports come from the late Sucontaging reports come from the saginary pince.

prop Araxes was sold to Matt Wagner, of

DETROIT.

n up-shore exchange says Loud, Gay & Co. have chased the prop Prarie State, and will harness her to pull barges this season.... The schr John T. tt, which went sahore at Point su Pelce last Novemhas been thoroughly repaired... The News oirsday says: The first grain charter of the season smale by M. Johnson & Co.—schr Cossack, 17,008 hout to Cow son at fe per bu.

ion, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counter-balanced by a Spring (which ar-rangement is Patented*), and can

with each be lowered and raised with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in every particular.

No infringement of our right, under the above Patent, will be allowed.

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"WHAT WE WANT."

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She commenced by sayig that disfrachisement was degradation, social and political.

Wherever it was found were found degraded labor, ignorance, and we, and the cry went up for bread. Cheap brid, and a plenty of it, meant liberal enfrancement, which was illus-trated in the history of all nations. When George Thompson cae among us to reprimand us for the institute of slavery, he was sent back by the jeers o the people at the condition of the labor of sie own country. And in 1867 a bill had been brought before the British Parliamet, and amended by J. Stnart

1867 a bill had been brought before the British Parliamet, and amended by J. Stnart Mill, to establis a property qualification as the price of the ript of franchise, which was defeated because it was seen that its passage would give women he right of suffrage. Thus introducing haself, the lecturer entered into the Arona of the Arona of the Franchise in the amount of the while there had been opposition, there had been no arguments against the entranchise ment of women.

The attension of the franchise in England had given he labving class bread, and it was their rather than the right of franchise that she demanded Give let the former, and the latter would naturally ome. She referred to the advantages if extending the franchise in this country, and contended for a further extension, predicting that the bessings that would follow could not be enumerated. When there was a property qualification, the Democratic party, she said, was the party of the day, and the Irishman taking passage for this country knew the moment he put his foot on the that what ticket he would vote when resolving timerics. She then referred to the history of the parties and their relation to the subject of tranchise, and said. What the Democracy had lane for the Irish, the Republican party had one for the black man, and, as a consequence, we latter party was now as sure of the Irish. The wo classes owed their right of franchise to the wo parties, and until the Democracy coult induce the colored people, to believe that it once helped to power again it would ever extend the rights of that people, they would sand by the Bepublican party, and the date of the Democracy setting at the head of the Govennment again would be indefinitely postponed. She then spoke at length of the process by which the disfranchised classes had become enfanchised, and referred to the trades-union, for instance, which, she said, were a post party the parties.

A strain the formers with the distriction of the state of

man the early we may find for special and descriptions of the control of the same of the control of th

rise in her mejesty at any time and vote off the heads of every political simpleton in the land. The divine of the negro had been a political necessity to the Republican party, and the agutation of the sunfrage question would impel across to claim the same right for women at no distant day. She wanted to see her sex in the enjoyment of the right, if for no other reason to spite the miserable newspaper scribblers who had fought the idea from its incipiency with no other motive than to propagate party power. While woman had not the ballot, she was proud to see that new avenues of support were opening up to her. She remembered when to cook, wash, iron, sew, and sorted was all that woman could do. Now she was all that woman could do. Now she was an actual work of self-abnegation to attend them. She had years ago talked to greeler upon the subject of woman's suffrage and life. That honores dolg equileman said "yes" to everything except suffrage and iffe. That honores dolg equileman said "yes" to everything accept suffrage and iffe. That honores will be used to hold a few post-offices, where it was an actual work of self-abnegation to attend them. She had years ago talked to great the particular that the necessity of cooks, and suggested that the necessity of cooks, and suggested that the necessities of the party threatened to bring about her removal, and already applications for the position were being urged in the interest of a score or more of men. [Applause,] This was all wrong, and the remove competent for other occupations than the holding of office, and she instanced the fact that the necessatics of the party threatened to bring about her removal, and already applications for the position were being urged in the interest of a score or more of men. [Applause,] This was all wrong, and the remove his position we men were competent for other occupations than the holding of office, and she instanced the fact

that the

LEADING DEESMAKERS AND MILLINERS
in the world were men, and even that she had
found a Chinaman in Victoria's land, who was
earning an honest living as a chambermaid!
[Applause.]

The lecturer closed eloquently in reviewing
the theory of the men opposed to woman's suffrage, that the women would be cared for by the
men. The theory had been entertained for 6,000
years and was a failure. Some men cared for
their wives and daughters, but what was to become of the other millions of her

their wives and daughters, but what was to become of the other millious of her
sax? The hundreds of thousands of
prostitutes in the land, made such
in most cases from poverty, begotten of the
fact that women had been denied the same
avenues of business, and the same governmental rights, that men had, pronounced the
theory false and a failure. There was but one
remedy,—the ballot,—and when it was enjoyed
she predicted that one of the first legislative
acts in the States would be to make woman the
joint owner of property in marriage copartnership.

Municipal Matters-A Noble Gift-An Educational Controversy that Pan-ned Out Badiy-Religious and Per-

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

AURORA, Ill., March 25.—The inauguration of our new Mayor, Thomas E. Hill, and the new Board of Aldermen, was satisfactorily accom-plished last Monday evening. Mayor Hill, in his naugural address, suggested a number of public improvements, particularly regarding the development of parks and the protection of shade trees in the residence portion of the city, which, if carried into effect, will add much to the comfort of our citizens and the appearance of the

when Aurora was a mere village Samuel Mc-

Since that day tulips have declined in value, but wine, butter, and cheese have decidedly advanced.—Wm. R. Hooper in Harper's Magazine for April. THE DYNAMITE FIEND.

His Connection with Southern Miscreants During the Rebellion.

A correspondent of the New York Graphic traces the connection of Thomassen, the Dynam-

te Fiend, with the assassins of Abraham Lin-coln and the attempt to introduce yellow fever into the Northern cities, and that sort of thing, incidental to the Southern Confederacy. The

incidental to the Southern Confederacy. The correspondent saws:

It can be shown from this documentary narration that the first act of piracy in the Rebellion was the seed of the dynamite fiend; that the Southern Confederacy probably produced the explosive machines used by Keith, alies Thomassen, and it was employed on Federal vessels and property during the War; that Keith used it, most probably, to sink the ship of his partner. Martin, who was running the blockade from Halifax, and was never more heard of, while Keith collected his marine insurance; that with Martin perished the inception of the Lincoln tragedy, and Keith was left alone in the world, to die himself, at last, in an endeavor to employ the obsolete Rebel invention against a peaceful German transport filled with innocent passengers. The same man, Keith, was privy to the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to import pestilence into the United States, and harbored the poor instrument who carried the infected alcibing to Washington City, one proceed of which poor instrument who carried the infected clothing to Washington City, one parcel of which he was to send to President Lincoln in August, 1864.—eight months before the President's as-assination.

1864.—eight months before the Freedom's ac-sassination.

Alexander H. Keith, Jr., was a brewer's son, of Halifax, N. S., who had come to business ma-turity about the time Halifax was made the great port of denarture for Bermuda packets connect-ing with the blockade runners. He fell in with rand merchants, raiders, pirates, and agents, ing with the blockade runners. He fell in with repel merchants, raiders, pirates, and agents, adopted their habits and views, became a blockade-runner himself, prospered and squandered, grew from profligacy to desperation, and finally made insidious war on the commerce of the world. He lay hidden away in Germany with an American wife, and took the name of Thomas or Thomassen, by which he died. But his history has been perfectly related, his identity with Kelth exposed, and his methodical way of ordering the mechanism of his infernal clocks to be made in Germany shows that he had probably seen the model at some prior time.

W. S. Oldham's secret letter to Jefferson Davis, dated Richmond, Feb. 11, 1865, was picked up by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, a Chicago clergyman, among the burning archives of the Confederate Government, and is now at Washington. Oldham says:

chemical preparations with which he was armed.

That the money he obtained was not delivered to the Confederate Government was owing, I am sure, to the failure of his chemical compound to fire the town.

Bennett, however, escaped to Halifax with his chemicals and mat Sandy Keiner. Bennett however, escaped to Halifax with his chemicals, and met Sandy Keith there. Mr. C. C. Clay adds that he can accomplish no more in Canada, and will leave for the Confederacy, via Halifax, Nov. 20, 1864. Nearly four months after the failure of the chemicals to burn St. Albans, Vt., Mr. President Davis indorsed Oldham's letter on McCullough's new combustible: "Learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretoforce experienced."

"In December, 1863, the Rev. Stuart Robinson, a Presphytarian minister and education and the second of the second o

"Learn what plan be has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced."

"In December, 1853, the Rev. Stuart Robinson, a Presbyterian minister and editor and refugee from Kentucky. introduced at Toronto the yellow fever fiend, Dr. Blackburn, believed to be also of Kentucky, to a man who would work his pupose, Godfrey J. Hyams, a poor English mechanic of Southern sympathies. Hyams' testimony is to be found on page 54 of Ben Putman's official report of the conspiracy trial. He proceeded by previous arrangement from Toronte to the Haiifax some time in June, 1864, to meet Blackburn, who did not come in from the Bermudas until July, 12, 1864.

"I went to Halifax," testified Hyams, "to a gentleman by the name of Alexander H. Keith, Jr., and remained under his care until Dr. Blackburn arrived in the steamer Alpha."

Nearly eleven years after this evidence was recorded, the same Alexander H. Keith, Jr., alias "Sandy" Keith, alias Thomassen or Thomas, blew up the Bremen steamenip with a horological cock. His identity has been completely established, and originally by the Missouri Republican, a Southern paper, and by the Halifax prohits as well.

He received the man who was to introduce the yellow fever into the Union by appointment, Blackburn having written from the Bermudas to Stuart Robinson at Toronto to send this poor wretch all the way from Toronto to Halifax, probably so as to lose his identity. He was without money, and Robinson told him where to borrow it at Toronto to pay his fare to Montreal. At Montreal he got his fare to Halifax from one Slaughter. They kept him merely in subsistence and traveling expenses, so as to propel him on unreturningly to the crime for which he had been selected six mouths before by Robinson, who knew nis necessities. At Halifax he stopped with Keith, now known over the world as Thomasce, and in whose name the American character has been assailed by mankind, whereas he was a Scotch Nova Scotlan. Hyams staved with Keith two or three weeks, until Blackburn personally "with yello

"Anybody can curry a horse," says the Graphic; "but Richard Cour de Lion." A match dealer has started a new brand called "Centennial Matches." Instead of a hundred, he only puts '76 in the box.

The Reveille says there is a gentleman in Austin who is so noted for his reserved manners that noboby ever saw him display any. Colored barbers are an institution of great an_ tiquity. Hamlet refers to a party who was " a nigger, and a-nipping hair."—Philadelphia Bulle-

To dance well, a man should know as little a possible of everything else. He can balance partners better if his hair is parted in the mid-

In view of the fact that rat-pies are a favorite diet with Chinese sailors, is it any way remarks bie that the adjacent waters swarm with pie-rat-

Hartford has a city coat-of-arms. Why can't we have one, too? A design representing a citizen mortgaging his house to pay a gas-bill would please the people.—Norwich Bulletin. "Minnie has been to see me to-day," said a 5-year-old, "and she behaved like a little lady," "I hope you did, too," said her mother. "Yes, indeed, I did; I turned somersets for her on the bed."

Payson Weston on his great walking feet having come off. She doesn't wonder at it, consider-ing the awful amount of work they have had.—

Prof. P-, while lecturing on momentum to Prof. P—, while lecturing on momentum to the junior class not long since, related, in illus-tration of his subject, an account of an explo-sion of gunpowder in one of the army-trains dur-ing the late War, on which occasion, he said, the horsee were blown off their shoes. "But this," he added, "was an extreme case." The class thought so too.

A gentleman conversing with a Brooklyn lady about the absurdity of female apparel and the frivolity of fashionable life exclaimed: "Is there on earth a bigger fool than the mere woman of fashion?" Her questioner considered himself shut up and put down, like a disagreeable book, when the lady answered: "Yes, the man who admires her."

man who admires her."

They were sitting together, he and she, and he was arduously thinking what to say. Finally he burst out with: "In this land of noble achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come more to the front; why is it that they do not climb the ladder of fame?"

"I suppose." said she, putting her finger in her mouth, "it is all on account of their pullbacks." And then she sighed and he sighed, side-by side.

**Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois. January Term, A. D. 1876.

knocking out several teeth, carrying away a por-tion of the tongue, and passing out through the back of the neek. Their meeting last night, acrectness of his opinion as to the immediate pos-tion of their respective commands. The hearti-ness of their meeting after these mutual explanations was far beyond anything we can ex

CENTENNIAL SONNETS.

Sweet Liberty! Conception of these entered that Pa-canian cave
Wherein the resolute coward, wise Demosthenes,
Forged fire and wisdom into speech, to oppose the
armories
Of Macedonian Philip, when his towering conquest-

Shook its impending crest o'er spathetic Gracce!
Albeit not to thrive. No realm, hemmed in

Albeit not to thrive. No realm, hemmed in my jealousies of albowing Kings, fit hope or offer gave of elbowing Kings, fit hope or offer gave of territory for the thrifty blessings of thy brave, Predestined Empire! But in spreading solitudes, whose girth, Binding all zones, barred out the ultimate sea, That, as a planet, lit in skyey precinct, far. Remote, ands light, that, thought with though it be, Must take two thousand years to reach the earth!

O winds ! that blew this germ of Freedom o'er the

O winds! that blew this germ of Freedom e'er the deep!
More blest are ye than South-born winds, that run To lift the lingering skirts of Winter from the sun!—Within whose wake the flowerets spring from sleep, And songs arise, and bright, sugmented waters leap:
So all the clime grows joyous. Blessed, too, the course that won That iron coast; for, had some greener zone Received that strong humanity from thee, O ship! The blander air, perhaps, had sluggish made Those virtues that held Freedom and ideal thing. And nursed in surfaint vices into idle growth. But here the hand of Nature, tightly closed to sloth, Rewarded but the patient toll that maketh each man king king Unto himself, with none but God to be obeyed!

THE DIVINE LIGHT. "By thine own right, my son, take up the crown,
And wear it by the sole authority of God!"
Spake Charlemanne, great King! whose orderly
hosts had trod.
Led by his fatal will, from Gallic town to town,
To lift what many anarchies had stricken prone.
He was a King upon whose forchead broad
The crown sat not swry. Even now we must applied The crown sat not away,
pland
His self-earned right to lay this maxim down
For the protesting ages to disprove as best they
may.

may.

Since he, some weaker Kings, believing in his words,
Have claimed more Kingship than their virtues earned.
And struck at some vast right, whose strength returned
Their broken hosts with foiled and blunted swords:
"Twas such a Right spilled tes in Boston Bay!
CHICAGO.
B. H. C.

Back Pay.

Back Pay.

Detroit free Press.

Some years ago a certain Detroiter settled a debt by gying his note of hand. The holder tried for two years to collect is, and then field it away. The other day he had an opportunity to work it off on an innocent party, and shortly after so doing he encountered the maker of the note and said:
"Now you'll have to come to time! I've sold

that note of yours!"

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I have; got it off on a man for \$7."

"See here, Tom," said the debtor in a pleading voice. "if you got \$7 for that \$40 note against me, and you won't give me at least \$2. I'll never do another favor for you in my life!"

Belgian Ultramentanism.

Belgian Ultramontanism.

Correscondence Pall Mall Gazette

The Bishop of Liege has published a Lent pastoral, in which he snathematises all those who belong to Liberal electioneering clubs, and orders the faithful to cease all intercourse with them. The pastoral also states that the Pope, owing to his infallibility, is incontestably the organ on earth of the livine thought, not only in matters of faith, but in all other matters, civil and political, as well. The Bishops and the ciergy, depositaries of the Divine Word, participate in the Papal infallibility, and the faithful who do not yield to them the most complete obedience in all things commit a grave sin, and cease to belong to the Catholic community.

Congreve and the Duchess of Marl. Congreve and the Duchess of Marlborough.

In one of his letters to the New York Tribune, about Westminster Abbey, John Paul writes: The monument to the "Most Valuable Memory" of William Congreve, "sett up by Henrietta. Dutchess of Mariborough, as a mark how dearly Sne remembers the happiness and Honour She enjoyed in the Sincere Friendship of so worthy and Honest a man," caused a good deal of talk at one time. Sarah, mother of Henrietta, uncompromising dowager that she was, made no bones of letting off her opinion of it. "Happiness perhaps; honor she can not say." There was no need of perpetuating such a scandal in stone, and considering the notorionsness of the alliance, the inscription had more appropriately been written in brass.

bram P. Bayis, Trustee, &c., vs. The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad Company, The Toledo, Wahash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Renjamin S. Prettrana, Samuel Bam, Columbus B. Otimbus B. Otimbus, Feter Weyrich, G. R. Cobbielgh, Afred W. Bodecker, Asignee in Bankruptey of Benhen Bergstraser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, Deceased. somnambulism. Frantic with joy, she dove for his bocom, mopped her curi-papers over his manby breast, and hugged him so convulsively that he awoke, cast a horrified glance at his attinuty adorer, uttered the horrhole imprecation, "Oh. soat!" and eliding out of her arms like a greased bolster, incontinently fied.

Tymkyns: "Good morning. A.—a.—I want a costume of Henry the Fourth of England, if you please." La Belle Coatumiere (affably, but not without a touch of scorn): "Excuse me, sir, Henry the Eighth of England. Henry the Fourth was a French King!" The Costumer (solving the difficulty): "Parkins! Parkins!" Voice in the distance: "Yee, sur." The Costumer: "Bring down the Angry Cat." (He must have meant "Henri Quatre," but that was what he said.).—Punch.

Two friends, who had not seen each other for years, mete on the outward going of mahs express, in the smoking-car. Each appeared somewhat confused. "Bless my soull" said one, "what are you doing on board this train?" "Hush hush!" said his friend, "I know I can rely upon you. The fact is, I have no wife of my own; so I am running away with another man's." "Tunder!" replied the first speaker.

"What an idiot you must take me for a prophet! I have a wife of my own, and I am running away from her!"

"When," he said violently, "when are you going to pay me that bill? I're dunned you till I have a wife of my own, and I am running away from her!"

"When," he said violently, "when are you going to pay me that bill? I're dunned you till I have a wife of my own, and I am running away from her!"

"When," he said violently, "when are you going to pay me that bill? I're dunned you till I have a wife of my own, and I am running away from her!"

"When," he said violently, "when are you going to pay me that bill? I're dunned with the said deed of trust, including the franchise on her and the said deed of trust, including the franchise on her said to the was more schild." I'le say of the said decree, they will have the wild the said decree, watch and the said decree, watch an

HAY, GREENS & LITTLER, Solicitors for Complainant.

Assignees' Sale of the Great Safe Works of Diebeld Norris & Co., Canton, C.,

On Tneeday, the 18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock p. m., will be offered for sale as an entirety on the premise, and all the Complete with 2 series and sufficiently contained to the pland Buildings with 2 series Lot. Machinery other, and all the Complete with 2 series and the country of the complete of the sale with a series and the country of the sale of o TREASURY DEPATRMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTBOLLER OF THE CURRENCE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 182.
All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within three months, to Charles D. Snerman, Receiver, at the office of and bank in the City of Chicago, Ill. JAY KNOX.

Comptroller of the Currency. FINANCIAL

Invest Now According to Your Means, \$10, Hovest Now According to Your Means, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class of Harrard College (preliminary or entire), and to the Lawrence Scientific School, will be held in Cincinanti, Onico, on June 23, 30, and July 1, 1876, beginning at 8 a.m. These examinations, which will be identical with those held in Cambridge, will be free to all who intend to enter the College or the Scientific School; and will be open to others upon payment of a fee or 510.

and will be open to others upon payments.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 15, and to address him for further information. The precise place of the examinations will be announced in the Cincinnati Gusetts, and Commercial, of June 27 and 28.

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tion from Contagion Secured only by the Use of IMPROVED Patent Metallic Burial Cases AND CASKETS. TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS, HEARSES. CRANE, BREED & CO.,

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGOA HORTHWESTERN 941L 9747.
Makel Officer, 52 Clarket. (Sherman House), and 75 Concerns Madison-d., and at the deposts. agreeport a Duboque Express. | 9,15 a.m. | 4:15 p. m. |
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St. Louis and Springfield Ris. | 9:30 s. m. | 7:50 p. m. |

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Leace. | Arrive 6:10 a. m. 6:10 p. m. 8:20 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 1:40 p. m. 11:40 a. m. 7:10:20 p. m. 5:5:40 a. m.

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Morning Express | \$.33 a. m. | \$.40 a. m. Accommodation | 7:05 a. m. | \$.10 p. m. |

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The sale of tickets for Tilton's lecture next day night will begin this morning at John Stott's, 158 State street. Some sacreligious thief effected an entrance

our yesterday morning, through an insecure window, and stole the parisa Bible, valued James Scott was arrested by officer Jones last vening, and locked up in the Madison Street Station, on suspicion of having robbed the grocery of Mrs. Lindeman of \$500 about three

Fully 3,000 persons were in attendance at the Union Park Congregational Church last evening to bear Prof. Swing. Standing room was at a remium, and not less than 1,000 retired with

Prof. Proctor will give the last (and best) of his lectures at Farwell Hall this evening. After the lecture Dr. Piper will exhibit on the screen number of rare microscopic specimens, taken on a new plan, which the audience are invited to

Detective Jack Ryan left for Milwaukee last hight to reclaim possession of Beile Mornson, who escaped from the house of a woman on Fourth avenue two weeks ago, several hundred dollars' worth of the madam's wardrobe ac-

John Alexander, a coachman employed by a sesident of No. 637 Carroll avenue, was found in his room yesterday morning unconscious from he effects of gas escaping from a coal-sto ve. He recovered under the treatment of a physiian, and is out of danger.

A new daily newspaper is about to be estab ned at St. Louis, and as the proprietors have ered, in addition to the usual editorial staff,

prdered, in addition to the usual editorial staff, a gross of scussors and three chosp lead-pencils, it is felt that its literary character and originality will be assured, and that it will fill "the void in St. Louis journalism, whose existence has so long been recognized by all classes of the community." (See prospectus.)

A "free and easy," attended by the lowest characters in the North-Division, was given by Wilhelmins Phebee, Saturday night, at her house, No. 195 North Halsted street. Capt. Ellis with a posse of peelers looked in on the entertainment about midnight, and arrested forty-five participants, male and female, whose ages ranged from 10 to 19 years. They will dance attendance at Scully's Court this morning.

Yesterday afternoon at baif-past 3 o'clock, George Stockwell, a brakeman from Caufield, Ill., made an unsuccessful attempt to uncouple some freight-cars on the Jefferson side-tracks of the Northwestern Railroad. Just as he was

some freight-cars on the Jefferson aide-tracks of the Northwestern Railroad. Just as he was about to take out the coupling-pin, the third finger of his right hand was caught between the bumpers and torn off at the centre joint. He was conveyed to a neighboring drag-store, whole his hand was properly attended to.

Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest on the body of John Hoffman, which arrived in this city Saturday from the West. Deceased, in company with three others, had been the owner of a sneep ranche at Cheyenne Wells. Colorado. Some time ago their stock stampeded, and while prosecuting the search for their recovery, Hoffman froze to death. The remains were forwarded to a brother, who is a partner in the Wabsah Printing Company of this city, unaccompanied by any g Company of this city, unaccompanied by any irial certificate. Hence the inquest and ver-ct, which was in accordance with the facts.

dict, which was in accordance with the facts.

At hair-past 10 o'clock last night a man mamed Martin English, working on Ashland avenue, near the Rolling Mill, attempted to board a car near the corner of State and Nineteenth streets. He was considerably intoxicated, and, missing his hold, was thrown beneath the venicle, breaking his right arm and sloughing the ficsh off of his right leg below the knee. The car was halted, and the unfortunate man picked up by the passengers, who conveyed him up by the passengers, who conveyed him County Hospital. Dr. Steele dressed his

sibly fatal.

A young man who occupies a fourth floor hall bed-room about 4½13, on West Washington street, did not go out for the evening with his boots freshly blacked and a rose in his buttonhole, as usual, last Tueeday and Friday, and his sympathizing landlady, with the prefatory remark that she was a mother herself, asked him why. Whereupon the young man replied that her father seemed utterly incapable of appreciating the innate nobility of his character, and had got a new pair of copper-toed boots, so that he didn't know but what he might as well wait until they (the boots) began to sort of

Emory A. Storrs was announced to lecture yesterday afteracon in the West Side Dime Course, at Grow's Hall. The lecture was to have begun at 3 o'clock, and long before that hour the house was pretty well filled, and by quarter past 3 the heart of the Treasurer was made glad by a full house. But, lo and benold, a messenger appears and announces that Mr. Storrs is sick and not able to lecture. Then the disappointed ones wasked out, some getting back and some leaving, their dimes. R. E. Hoyt, of the Journal, nobly jumped into the breach, and dilated on "Beforms and Reformurs," to quite a large audi-

A Leap Year Club was formed up in the West Division at Christmae time, whose nine members A Leap Year Club was formed up in the West Division at Christmas time, whose nine members (who were all of the sex that wear stolen hair, and call things "nice!") were solemnly pledged to forward each other's matrimonial aspirations by all means in their power. Matters went along swimmingly, though at times one member would say that another member was just as mean as she could be, until about three weeks ago, when one member besought another by her oath of office to aid her in securing as her patter for life a perfect love of a fellow with the darlingest mustache and such a pair of eyes. The traitress agreed to do her duty in the premises, but proved recreant to her trust, and the first thing the other member knew she got cards for the wedding of the perfect love of a fellow and the perjured one. She went round to pay a visit of congratulation to the traitress, and the result as the state of the second of the perfect love of the congratulation to the traitress, and the result as the second of the perfect love of the province of the second of the perfect love of the province of the perfect love of the province of the perfect love of the perfect love of the province of the perfect love of the province of the perfect love of the province of the province of the perfect love of the province of the perfect love of the province of the perfect love of of congratulation to the traitress, and the result is that the Leap Year Club is broken up and the traitress' wedding is postponed till her face heals up and she can grow a new crop of hair.

heals up and she can grow a new crop of hair.

Dick Sands, a notorious thief, visited the drygoods store of Harlowe & Johnson, at No. 54 Milwankee arenne, some three weeks ago, and represented himself as Detective Simonds. While he engaged the proprietors his pals snaked off about \$100 worth of stock. He has been wanted for some time by the police, and yesterday afternoon was run down by Officer Wolff at the corner of Green street and Milwankee avenue, while in company with one of his "pals" named Oaks. When called upon to surrender he showed fight, and Wolff, experiencing some difficulty in the management of his prisoner, appealed to some citizens for aid. Their services were profered, and as they were conquering Oaks, a number and as they were conquering Oaks, a number of the latter's pais took a hand and euchred the posse. Wolff stuck to his charge, however, and, after thumping him until he was almost insensible, succeeded in delivering him at the Madison Street Station.

Madison Street Station.

The crazy Swede who is confined in the Madison Street Station is in a most pitiable condition and should receive the attention of the authorities at once. His name has been ascertained to be Gustav Sindberg, whose family resides at No. 17 Samuel street. Until recently he has been in the exploy of a man named Kennicott, residing at Arlington Heights. He was taken in charge tast Wednesday, and since that date has been an immate of the Chicago Avenue and Madison Street Station. He is so violent that it has been found necessary to manacle his hands to prevent him doing himself or others harm. He has torn his clothing to tatters and is consequently without covering. In addition, he has rendered the cell in which he is confined uninhabitable. The County Physician has accepted by a threatment in the for some noties at once. His name has been ascertained to be Gustav Sindberg, whose family resides at No. 17 Samuel street. Until recently he has been in the earploy of a man named Kennicott, residing at Arliogton Heights. He was taken in charge last Wednesday, and since that date has been an inmate of the Chicago Avenue and Madison Street Station. He is so violent that it has been found necessary to manacle his hands to prevent him doing himself or others harm. He has torn his clothing to tatters and is consequently without covering. In addition, be has rendered the cell in which he is confined uninhabitable. The County Physician has noted him three times, but for some unexplained reason neglects to have him removed to the jaill or asylum. Capt. Ellis complains of such delay, and states that this is the third case he has had in his precent within a short time, one of which was retained by him for seventeen days before the County Physician caused his removal. He thinks, for the safety of the uncortunate man, that something should be done it once.

A man named Thomas Riley made an unsucessful attempt to commit suicide yesterday morning at No. 514 State street, through the igeous of morphine, but owing to the prompt suffered from the Ohio Penicentiary and sought he sympathy of his kindred. This was sent to the County Hospital. The rould-be suicide hails from Cincinnat, where his relative resude. A short time since he was released from the Ohio Penicentiary and sought he sympathy of his kindred. This was sent to the County Hospital. The rould-be suicide hails from Cincinnati, where his relative resude. A short time since he was released from the Ohio Penicentiary and sought he sympathy of his kindred. This was sent to the County Hospital. The rould-be suicide hails from Cincinnation that the sympathy of his kindred. This was sent to the Consummated, and the sympathy of his kindred. This was sent to the Consummated, and the sympathy of his kindred the sympathy of his kindred. This was sent to the Consummated the continued the

bonse in which he attempted to jump to the life to come. He was generally a bad egg, however, and failed to testify a proper appreciation of her kindness,—expending the money ahe furnished him in drink. Saturday he agreed to return to Cincinnati, and the girl pawned a ring she wore to precure him the passage-money. Instead of investing this in a ticket, he paid part of it for whisky and the balance for morphine, with which at 5 o'clock he attempted to force his way into kingdom come. He failed as stated, and hereafter his ills will be augmented by a knowledge that his "friend" has dissolved partnership with him.

BETTER THAN MRS. BOUNCER.

A prodent and musical family on Aberdeen street have one furnished room which rents at \$1 a week. It has earned them \$984 since April

SUDDEN DEATH.

AN OLD RESIL'ENT DIES IN A BARBER-SHOP. . Col. Frank Quinn, an old resident and a wellnown operator at the Stock-Yards, died sudden-

y yesterday morning in the reception-room of Petilion's bathing-establishment attached to the Grand Pacific. Deceased was a guest of the

an extensive acquaintance, was quite suc

For many years he has been affected with chroni

THE WOLFSOHN CHOPIN BECTTAL.

The second of Mr. Wolfshou's Chopin recitals

ast Saturday afternoon called out an audience

as large as the first, and equally as cultivated

and appreciative. The programme embrace the scherzo in R flat minor, on 31 : six preludes

op. 28; and the sonata in B minor, op. 58. THE

sire that it should be free, formed the principal

compositions. The scherzo in B flat minor, op. 31, which was played last Saturday, is one of

these. Mr. Wolfsohn's interpretation of this

four movements,—allegro mæstoso, molto vivace, largo, and finale non tanto. As far as

vivace, largo, and finale non tanto. As far as technique is concerned, it is probably the most difficult of all of Chopan's compositions. It is generally understood that it has never been played in America before, very likely on account of its difficulty. As compared with the first sonate of Chopin in B flat minor, op. \$5, it is much more lyrical in its nature and not as heroic. Mr. Wolfsohn's playing was fully up to his high standard. Miss Ella A. White rendered valuable assistance by her admirable singing. She sang four arias of Raff, entitled: "Miller's Bong;" "My Heart;" "Cheertuloess;" and an "Ave Maria," all of which are entirely new here. The writer has often heard Miss White sing, always with feeling and expression, and in finished style, but cer-

was all that could be desired, and has never yet appeared to better advantage. It is the general desire of the patrons of the German toestie that this brilliant actor will be retaited here next season. It would be a hard matter for Mr. Wurster to fill his place. Mr. Julius Koch as the eccentric Maj. Ranniger created quite a furor by his excellent rendition of the character. He kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter, and for his efforts was rapturously applauded and calted before the curtain several times. Mrs. Horn had a most difficult role as Mrs. Catharine Scherr, and again proved hereelf an actress if excellence. It is hardly probable that this character was better presented at any theatre in this or the old country. Miss Marry Wolff, as Margarethe Ranniger, had but little to do, but that little she did well. During one of the acts she was presented with a magnificent edge that his "friend" has dissolved partnership with him.

M. O'Brien, John Moran, and Daniel Lynch were arrested by Officers Bender and Lehlum last evening, and locked up in the Madison Street Station, charged with assault. The riotous trio boarded a funeral train on the Northwestern Boad at the Rolling-mills yesterday afternoon, and annoyed the passengers with their drunken obscenity. When the train reached the city these men became involved in a general fight at the depot, in which O'Brien and Lynch did some promisecous cutting, none of which, however, was of a serious character. At this point the officers made their appearance and attempted to quell the disturbance. They succeeded in accomplishing this object. After some delay, and when the instigators realized that they would be arrested, they attempted to escape by running north on Clinton street. After chasing them through Kinzie, Canal and Lake streets, they were finally overtaken at the corner of the latter thoroughfare and Clinton street, and conveyed to the station. On returning to the depot, the officers ascertained that one man, whose name could not be learned, was carved twice in the back of the nock, and another, also unknown, cut in the shoulder, and Daniel Reilly beaten about the head. None of the wounded are seriously injured, and they are requested to attend Scully's reception this method.

BETTER THAN MES. BOUNCER. to do, but that little she did well. During one of the acts she was presented with a magnificent basket of flowers.

Next Sunday evening there is quite a treat in store for the admirers of the German drama. There will be presented, after weeks of preparation, Holm's celebrated drama in blank verse entitled "Wildfeuer" (Wildfred). Miss Wolf assumes the difficult and brilliant part of Count Reise. The Veilcheufressers will undoubtedly be out in full force on that occasion.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session Saturday afternoon, all of the members being present except Brinkman. Mr. Caldwell submitted his report as Collector, which was, on mo It shows favorably for Mr. Caldwell he having during the past three months collected over \$68,000. His bill of expenses, amounting to

was all that could be desired, and has never ye

\$896.70, was referred.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter relative to the compensation of the Collector reported in favor of allowing him 3 per cent on the collection of the town taxes, and per cent on the State and county taxes, which ccording to his report, would give Mr. Caldwell

according to his report, would give Mr. Caldwell a salary of \$1,719, out of which he will pay his own office extenses. The report was accepted and its recommendations adopted.

Supt. Purdy's report on the Water-Works was then read, which, sithough showing the present Water-Works to be in good condition,—what there is of them,—still does not think they are by any means of sufficient capacity to meet the demand during the coming summer months. In answer to the complaint that the water is at present very murky, he says that there is a great deal of mud in solution ingthe water in the lake, which passes into the pumps and into the delivery-pipes. This is likely to be the case, he says, at any time after a heavy rain or severe storm. The only remedy for it is to filter it or remove the crib to deeper water. The consumption of water during January was a million gailons a street have one turnished room which rents at \$\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}\text{ week.}\$ It has earned them \$98\frac{3}\text{ since April 1}, 1875, which is a very handsome revenue, even after deducting the cost of advertisements. The modus operandi is very simple. The victim, or victims (for there is no objection to children), come, see, and are conquered take the rooms, pay a week's rent in advance, and move in their things. In the evening, just as they are going to bed, the head of the house gets out his French born, his sons produce their trusty flageolet and violin, one sister plays the piano, and the other three sing, and they have a little Gilmore jubilee all to themselves. Early next morning the "victim comes down stains, looking as if he might have slept better than he did, and says that he don't think the room will suit. "It is very pleasant, and comfortable, and all that," he says, "but it is a little too far away from my place of business, and not quite near enough to church." and so he gets an expressman and removes his traps. Then the head of the family smiles blandly and goes down to The Tribune office and puls in another "To Let—Rooms," and by noon next day he has les his room again. water during January was a million gailons a day; during February the daily demand was over 900,000 gallons. During the latter part of last summer three pumps were kept in continual use, and oumped a million gallons every twelve use, and oumped a million gallons every twelve hours. The rotary-pumps he does not consider very serviceable for regular use, principally on account of the difficulty found in repairing them in case of an accident, and their excessive consumption of coal and oil. They may do in case of an emergency, but are even then far from reliable. He thinks the demand during the coming summer months will be 50 per cent greater than it was last summer, and he doubts the ability of the present works to meet it. He earnestly recommends the purchase of a pump of improved manufacture, with pumping capacity of 3,000,000 gallone every twenty-four hours, and thinks its immediate purchase would save considerable.

000 gallons every twenty-lour hours, and thinks its immediate purchase would save considerable trouble next summer.

A lot of minor business was then transacted, and the Board adjourned.

A grand concert will be given in the Halsted Street Baptist Church by Mr. W. N. Smith, Tuesday evening, in which the following well-known musical talent will participate: Miss Hatte De J. Starr, the beautiful sopiano singer, of Chicago: Mr. R. M. Pither, the well-known tenor; Miss Nellie, alto; and Prof. A. M. Fletcher, planist. The programme promises an excellent entertainment.

Grand Pacific. Deceased was a guest of the Burdick House, and was seen about the hotel about 9 o'clock in the morning in his usual health. Later he visited Petillou's for the purpose of taking a bath. When he had fluished his ablutions he left she bath-room, and, entering the apartment wherein he died, sat down on the sofa. One of the porters, on approaching him to ascertain if he desired anything, was told by deceased that he was subject to faining fits and if left alone he would be all right in a few moments. He paid the servant for blacking his books, and as he did so it was noticed that he became weak and laid down. About an hour afterward a second porter passing through the room observed his condition, and, return ng to the barber-shop, stated to a Mr. Smith that his friend was apparently dead. Little attention was paid to this until it was repeated, when the party addressed accompanied his informant to the room, when he realized the truth of what had been told him. The body was removed to the Barrick House where the Covence helds an incovertic theorem. ENGLEWOOD. Friday evening the Englewood Terpsichorean Ciub gave their last party of a most successful series, in the High-School Hall at Englewood. The heavy fall of damo snow during the day and when he restized the truth of what had been told him. The body was removed to the Bardick House, where the Coroner held an inquest last evening, and returned a verdict that death resulted from rheumatism of the heart, on the testimony of the porters of the bath-room and Dr. Purdy, no post morem being thought necessary. Col. Quinn was a native of Jackson, Mich., but has resided in Chicago for ten years, the last turee of which he boarded at the Bardick. At the breaking out of the War he was appointed Colonel of a Michigan regiment, and with his command participaed in the battles of Chicamanga, Stone River, Nashville, and other engagements. Soon after the peace at Appomatiox he came to Chicago and engaged in business as a broker at the Stock-Yards, and, possessing an extensive acquaintance, was quite successful. part of the evening made the weather very disareeable, but for all that there was the usual were missing. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock to excellent music, furnished by a full orchestra under the direction of Kastloa. The success of this party, despite the unruly weather, has induced the Club to announce another party Friday evening, April 2. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot, Mr. and Mrs. L. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. L. W. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waterbu under the direction of Kastloa. The success of

TRIBUNE remarked last week that Chopin's ardent love for his native country, and the dethese. Mr. Wolfsohn's interpretation of this scherzo differs essentially from that of other artists. The beautiful melody which prevails throughout the composition was played with much more intensity than is usual with planists, while the tempo was much slower than that which we have been accustomed to, so that, when the climax was reached, it was brought out with much stronger effect and completeness, and the contrast between the two extremes was much greater than it would otherwise have been. The six preludes of op. 28 were as follows: No. 15, sostenuto; 17, allegretto; 19, vivace; 20, largo; 21, cantabile; and 24, allegro appassionata.

The conata whice was played is Chopin's second one, the one in B minor, op. 58,—and is in four movements,—allegro mestoso, molto

could be made. Mr. W. N. Smith was chosen precenter at a salary of \$200 per year.

It is related of one of the young ladies of Kenwood, who attended the Commencement exercises of the Chicago Medical College, that, being greatly annoyed by the constant whispering of another young lady behind her, she turned and said: "Won't you please stop talking? We can't hear what the President is saying."

"You haven't the mind to retain it, if you did hear it," was the startling response. The young lady of the first part could not help smiling at the sharpness of the repartee, even though it was rather impertinent under the circumstances. The Hyde Park party will, at its Coovention at Flood's fail to-morrow atternoon at 5 o'clock, put in nomination six Trustees and a Village Clerk.

SENATOR CAMERON'S SECRETARY. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—To the charge in your paper that Simon Cameron's private secretary was a Government employe he stated in the Senate there was no foundation. In that statement he was correct; but he was very carestatement he was correct; but he was very careful to make no further explanation. The true state of the case is as follows: Mr. Samuel Barr was Cameron's private secretary when Cameron was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and as such secretary he was paid by the Government. At the same time, Mr. Barr was private secretary for the President of the Northern Central Railway (Simon's son Don), and paid as such by the Northern Central. At the same time Mr. Barr was also acting as editor of the Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Cameron's official organ.

Old-Fashioned Integrity.

Old-Fushioned Integrity.

The Boston Traveller prints the following letter copied below, written when Gen. Knox was Secretary of War and of the Navy, to a lady then residing in Boston:

PHILADELPHIA, 8th May, 1791.—MADAM: I have received your letter desiring me to make out an account for some little services of mine in obtaining a certificate for you out of the public offices.

I was sorry to receive a request with which I could not comply consistently with my own character. It would be utterly improper as it respects myself that I should subject myself the imputation of meanness in making such a charge in reality, and it would have the double appearance of meanness and collusion were I to make a charge and transfer it to you or any person. I shall always be glad to have the opportunity of rendering you any service within the compass of my power and consistent with propriety. I am, Madam, your humble servant,

Lundborg's Perfumes

RELIGIOUS

The Absolute Necessity for a Noble Occupation.

An Excellent Sermon on a Timely Topic by Prof. Swing.

How the Rev. Dr. Pusey Was Obliged to Abandon the Dream of His Life.

Catholicism in Great Britain-Its Growth and Progress During Two Years.

A NOBLE OCCUPATION Prof. David Swing, pastor of the Central Church, occupying McVicker's Theatre, presched

as follows yesterday morning to a large congre

He findeth it empty .- Matt. #1. 44. In the parable from which these words are taken, Christ, having been speaking of the great light His day was enjoying compared with the times of the men of Nineveh and the Queen of times of the men of Ninereh and the Queen of the South, passes to the idea that even in a great age a man may become possessed of as many as seven had spirits. The house, having been swept of certain known devils, may become the aboud of new ones more harmful than the former occupants. Christ speaks of an exorcised spirit as having wandered all over the country without finding a suitable dwelling place. So the itinerant fiend concluded to revisit the human being out of whom it had been expelled. It must have been surprised to find the old heart empty and idle, ready not only for the return of a Satan, but for the entertainment of seven like the former evil one. The number seven is a rhetorical expression, a superlative degree, indicating the utter idleness of the man who had parted with the evil spirit in the former time.

Out of this grayfale, let us deduce the leason. Out of the owner prayed over to in a house way road, the owner prayed over to in a house way road.

Out of this parable, let us deduce the lesson that occupation is a law of success. But let us mark first, that the fact that former bad spirits have been expelled from the world, and from all the individuals of the world, does not imply that other bad spirits may not have come along to settle down in the swept and garnished hearts.

The world has cast out many bad spirits, such as despotism, and slavery, and intolerance, and asceticism. It has reduced Kings to only Presisuperstation. It has reduced kings to only Presidents, and has caused the Pope to become only a private citizen—Christian. It has deturoued the Blue Laws and Calvinism. It has exorcised more evil spirits than we could enumerate here in the allotted hour, but this mighty purification does not compel or secure the saintship of the whole nineteenth century: it leaves the public soul empty of the old pad, but not necessarily full of a new good. Unless this century, freed from the demons of yesterday, guard well the purified house, seven new devils will rush into it worse than the imps that were exiled in the past. The success of man depends not wholly

it worse than the imps that were exiled in the past. The success of man depends not wholly upon what ideas he rejects, but also upon what truths he absorbs and deeply cherishes.

Mind is a great vital force. It is not like a diamond which one may polish and then wrap up and lay away. Some of the crown jewels have been stored away for centuries, and to-day they are as bright as they were when Elizabeth was Queen of England, or Louis XIV. King of France. Mind is nothing of this quality. It is an action. It certainly is known to us only by its inovements. It reflects, and reasous, and speaks, and slogs, and loves, and prays, and speaks, and sings, and loves, and prays, and sieaks, and sings, and loves, and prays, and hates. It is like light, -not a quantity that can be bottled up and kept, but only an undulation. When the undulation ceases we have darkness. Or the soul is like a musical tone; you cannot store away a musical tone; you cannot store away a musical tone. It exists only in a movement of the air, and when the air finds repose the musical note has gone forever. Thus the mind is an action, and having been helped away from the bad spirits that absorbed its powers yesterday it cannot lie idle like a Queen's diamond. The beautiful wild creatures, from lark to lon, brought from the fields of nature to diamond. The beautiful wild creatures, from lark to lon, brought from the fields of nature to the cage of man, will move all day or all night to make in the parrow cage the distance they once made in the great domain of liberty. The Bengal tiger will wear out the floor of his prison Belle Hail, Ida Gregory, Basie Honter, Miss Chamberlain, Carrie Keat, Miss Beat, Nellie Gordon, Miss Brown, Miss Shipman, Nellie Leaia, Sue Thompson, Anna Habbard, Baker, McFariand, Huggins, McMurry, Miss Hancock, Miss White, Miss Campbell, May Stone, and Messrs. C. H. Chamberlain, E. M. Jarrett, Spencer, C. A. Maliorry, W. Reid Stone, James Blaine, C. Bartlett, Shedd, Wilder, W. Maynard, G. Baker, S. F. Champion, C. Burcky, Vehmeyer, and others.

A very agreeable surprise was given the Misses Campbell and Thorpe, at their residence near the Normal, Tue-day evening. It was given in honor of Miss Etta Calmon, and about 90-clock, armed with baskets of good things, the surprisers marched into the house, and spent a pleasant evening in social enjoyment.

The Engiewood Presbyterians gave their regular sociable at the residence of Mr. Samuel Thomson, Thursday evening, and spent an enjoyable evening in music and social games.

At a meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, Tuesday evening, H. N. Hibbard Chairman, and George M. Bogue Secretary, anjelection for three Tuesees was held to fill vacancies. Messrs. H. N. Hibbard, George M. Bogue, and Colin Robinson were elected to serve for three years. The meeting confirmed the sale of the property, 40x65 feet, on the corner of Hyde Park avenue and Fifty-third street, as soon as a gool sale could be made. Mr. W. N. Smith was chosen precentor at a salary of \$200 per year.

It is related of one of the young lakies of Ken-

man, but will turn upon its owner and coasune, him. The chariots armed with syrthes which the ancients were wont to send against the encircle were often failed death and destruction to the strength of the s

when one is bound up in a pursuit that comes abort of being boardels. To be secretly and disponently extracting money out of an office of a profession, to have a business which one must conceal from his friends, is not only to run the risk of a punishment in eternity, but it is to scope of an arful quindiment on the shores of a copy of an arful quindiment on the shores of the sun and and soul tose their buryonary. The mind and soul tose their buryonary that is to be as a followed by the sun and and soul to the shores of the sun and and soul tose their buryonary. The mind and soul tose their buryonary. The mind and soul tose their buryonary. The mind and soul tose their buryonary that is the sun and and soul tose their buryonary. The mind and soul tose their buryonary. The mind and soul to set their buryonary. The mind and soul to set their buryonary that is the sun and all the sun

nipotence that man might reach out his own hand to help the world. The car of civilization is the very wagon which, having become mired in a heavy road, the owner prayed over to Jupiter, and to whom came the answer that man's shoulder must first bend to the wheel. The car of our progress has been rolled thus far by the shoulders of mortals: the immortals, meanwhile, strangely letting down invisible hands from the clouds. Hence, around your feet is standing a throng to-day, the young, the unfortunate, the poor, the superstitious, the enslaved looking up to your enlightened face for help. Thus America once isy, its forest disturbed only by beasts and savages, till the pursuits of higher creatures touched it at Plymouth Rock; thus the dark ages lay in sackcloth of night until Luther and Bacon came; thus Rome and Palestine lay until they looked up and saw Christ and the Apostles. Society is only the general ocean into which all the professions of vectorday simpted their vital forces, and the works they had done. God conceals Himself from time that man may be more worthy of God in immortantly. Here remain great works to be done. Reform in morals and customs are perpetual. The intemperate are looking to you for help, the youth are depending upon you to shield them from temptation; the wicked need these human saviors to lead them to the Divine Savior; the State needs new laws, new officers, hew inspirations, the new creeds new ministers, the papers new writers, the whole suffering world more and truer friends. The world cannot endure idleness or indifference. These two evils would in one generation cancel the stored up writers of a thousand years. Society is like a bird; it fails to the ground the moment it quits flapping its wings.

Let us pass now to a fourth reflection. Each

coming not from the soul's wisdom, but from its unrest. Out of the busy life of earth has always come a divine peace which no amless career can ever bring. When the pursuit is not permitted to ene coach upon the health and full vigor of the body, when it occupies but does not enslave, when it develops rather than palsies, it is the path of a happiness which no Calvpso can equal in her enchanted isle. Happiness will never suffer herself to be made the direct and chief object or life. The more one longs and languishes after this beauty, the more invisible she becomes. But when the heart is occupied by some great moral industry, then happiness is all around by day and by night. Happiness demands a powerful central occupation upon which to fasten itself like the lity to the solid masonry or like the acanthus leaves to the Corinthian column. Ennui is a disease that springs up from the marsh of idleness. It has broken more hearts than were ever broken by love or religion. Bancroft says, "A mbition theelf is not so rectless as ennui; clemency is the attribute of ambition, but enough has the taste of a cannibal." Jean Paul says, "A scholar is never miserable." Thus it appears that out of a constant noble employment comes happiness as light from motion of an ether, as music comes from the vibration of strings.

From these reflections it will be seen what an

ster. A tomb is always open before them, and for ten or twenty years earth stands before them draped in mourning. This is not God's plan, it is man's distortion of nature. In the economy of the Heavenly Father death is to be come upon suddenly. In the Bible philosophy you are to be always ready. The last hour is not the one in which to send for a priest. The invisible and visible ministers of religion are to come to man in youth and always attend the soul. In the last hour one needs them not. When God is so near, the heart can dispense with the poor mediation of mortality.

of mortality.

How can we, my friends, gather up the lessons of this hour? Remember the perils of an empty heart. The evil spirits of the wilderness swarm into it. Remember the destiny of a soul fully absorbed by a lawful calling. That calling educates, it is a school house whose doors stand always open, and whose teacher is love herself. It will protect from temptation and sin when all preachers shall fail to convince. It will bring happiness when the giddy pleasure-seekers are sunking in despair. It will throw the whole world forward in virtue, and then will fill old age with joy and vigor and make death come as a sweet sleep in the calm eventide.

HOW DR. PUSET WAS ORLIGED TO GIVE UP THE

The Dallam of the Life.

The following communication on "The Alleged Intrigue with Rome," from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Pusey, appeared in the London Times Feb. 24:

Feb. 24:
To the Editor of The Times:

I am very sorry to be obliged to trouble you again so soon with theological controversy, but as you have inserted Mr. Orby Shipley's statement as to what I ought to think, I am compelled unwillingly to ask you to let me say in your columns what I do think.

Mr. Orby Shipley's argument is, that because he thought reunion with Rome possible after the definition of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, therefore no additional difficulty had been created by the Council of 1870, because the definition of 1884 practically assumed infallibility.

That definition was a source of deep sorrow to all my friends as being a fresh hinderance to the reunion of Christ. Adom; as proclaiming a dogma for which no authority could be alleged from Holy Scripture, contrary also to the uniform tradition of the Church; bearing also perplexingly on the doctrine of the transcontrary also to the uniform tradition of the Church; bearing also perplexingly on the doctrine of the transmission of original sin (as a large catena of authorities explained it), and removing all difference so far between the birth of the Blessed Virgin, who was conceived after the way of nature, and that of our Lord, who was conceived of the Holy Ghost. That decree doubtless paved the way for the subsequent declaration of Papal Infallibility. The Bishops in the Roman Communion were consulted one by one by the head of their Church, and it surprised me to find that so many had spoken expressly and courageously against the definition;

ord more and true friends. The world coard of more and true friends. The world can oft more and true friends. The world can oft ofference. These two wile would to one generation cancel the stored to writers of a thousand years. Society is like a and : if fails to the ground the moment it quits liapping its wings.

Let us pass now to a fourth reflection. Each one needs a fully and honorably occupied heart for once work happiness. Happiness is a strategy quality of the soul. It is not something external which one may buy. 'If it were like a house or a book, grevou a diamond neckhoo, it might be toucuts! yft is, however, a slate of its shouse or a book, grevou a diamond neckhoo, it might be toucuts! yft is, however, a slate of its shouse who had dissuaded from it) affirmed that "the soul, Youth for the most part receives it direct from Heaven. Off ob bleese those who are not yet able to bless themselves. Hence, in all the early years, happiness fails down upon more yet able to bless themselves. Hence, in all the early years, happiness fails down upon more yet able to bless themselves. Hence, in all the early years, happiness fails down upon more yet able to bless themselves. Hence, in all the early years, happiness fails down upon more yet able to bless themselves. Hence, in all the early years, happiness fails down upon more yet able to bless themselves. Because the first while froat of antumn, the snow-acrom of winter, all alike bring joy to the yound heart. No doubt you all remember the far-off time when the first idower of spring and the first while froat of antumn gave you the same happiness. But as years come and go.

Nature is less kind, and, like a cruel step father, ends as any from home to work for any form of blessedeness of which the heart may dream, Gates of joy that stand a ways open in yound to be promised the first while froat of antumn gave you the same happiness. But as years come and go.

Nature is less kind, and the promise the far-off time when the sould is adopted the promise the far-off time

GREAT GROWTH IN TWO YEARS.
A correspondent of the Cathoise Review has gathered from the "Catholic Directory" the

following statistics of the growth of the denor ination in Great Britain:

A correspondent of the Catholic Directory "the following statistics of the growth of the denomination in Great Britain:

In 1873 the Church in England and Soutand had 1.573 clergy of all ranks, and 1.233 public churches, chajeds and stations. In 1874 these pands are the discount of 1876 these pands of 1876 they were 2.034 and 1.235 repetitively.

In 1874 the Churches in all parts and the cod of 1876 they were 2.034 and 1.235 repetitively. The number of 1876 they were 2.034 and 1.235 respectively. The number of 1876 they were 2.034 and 1.235 respectively. The number of 1876 they were a price or ordained at St. Joseph's country of contained for Eng and uring 1875 was sevenly seven, whose were prices ordained at St. Joseph's College, near London, for foreign missions. The whole number of prices in Soliand is 244, the remaining 1.780 being in England. Out of the whole number of 2.048 prices in the kingdom 611 are regulars, and these have ninety houses—to wit; thirtsen houses for Jesuits, three of Resimptorists, seven of the Oblates of Franciscans, four of Passionists, two of Vinecentians, one of Augustinians, two of Carmalites, four of Fasters of Charity, four of Dominicans, four of Oblates of St. Charles, two of Uratorians, one of Brothers of Marcy, four of Carmalina, cone of Brothers of Marcy, four of Carmalina, cone of Horothers of Marcy, four of Carmalina, cone of Horothers of Marcy, four of Christian Brothers, three of Charity, one of the Institute of Charlity, one of the States of the Good Shephard, forty-eight of the Sisters of Marcy, four of the States of the Institute of Charlity, one of the Sisters of the States of the S

BEAVIS—The funeral of the late John Beavis will take piace on Tuesday, 28th inst., at I o'clock, from 74 Artesan-av., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HEMBOTIN—Memorial Service—High mass will be celebrated for the late Dr. Joseph F. Memorial on Tuesday, March 28, at 9 a. m., at the Church of the

There will be a mass-meeting at Turner Hall to night at 7:30 to rat; the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' ticket for the Ton of North Chicago, Christian Tempel, Collector; tarence E. Dyer, Assasor; Parick Loftos, Supervise; Alexander E. Young, Clerk, The Hon. Thomas depart the Alon, the Hon. E. C. Larnet, F. E. Winston, the Hon. Issue N. Arnold, L. C. Rock, George E. Adams, and the residence of the Payer and Company of the P BUSINES! DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTUAL IMP'S MENTS.
TURST & BRADLES MANUFACTURING COMpany-Ploys, Biding of Walking Cuttivators, Shifty
ay Rakes, and R. S. valpers. 57 to 63 North Delance-st. Valpers. 57 to 63 North De-Planes.

AWNINGS, TENTS, SD WAGON-COVERS.

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AUCTION SAIES. BY G. P. GORE e CO.,

AUCTION!

Tuesday March 28, at 9% o'cook,

Cothing, Hats and Cape, 3-4 Al-Wool and Union Cases
meres, Cottonades, Cheviots, FurnitureChecks, etc.

Dress Goods, comprising Black and Colores Alpacas, Brilliantines, Delaine, Ginghams, éc. etc.
Shawis. Ladies' White Underwar, G. id. 'Unionshirits and Drawers, White Shirts, Medius and Beery
Overshirts, Overshirts, and Junpers. A superior line of Pearl Buttons will be losed at the

asie,
A fresh consignment of Silk and Beachd Sinps and
Frings. Quality and styles well selected, tith order
to chose.
500 doz. Boys' and Gents' Suspenders, and the fol-506 doz. Boys' and Genis' Suspenders, and the fallowing speciaties;
10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries; the most desirable assortment yet offered.

A large and well selected line of Lines direct from the importers, comprising Ladies' and entis Handserchiefs, Napkins, Table Damasks. Towels and Towelings, Crashes, Brown, Bleachd and Pancy Cloths, Sale positive to pay advances.

50theles 4-4 and % Brown Muslim, standard 3xi yard cloths, and superior quality.

A full line Yanstians, Union, Tapatr; Single and Double Chain Carpets, promply at 15 ctleach.

GEO. P. GORE & JO. Auctioneers.

90 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. On TUESDAY, March 28, at 10 celeck, the entire stock of a dealer. Rew and decond-land Furniture; 1800 Fixtures, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Longes, Sofas, 1800 Fixtures, Redsteads, Bureaus, Longes, Sofas, 1800 Fixtures, New Cok and Heating Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, New Cok and Heating Stoves, etc., etc.

G. P. 60EE & COK.

Auctioneers.

FIFTH GREAT TRADE SALE. BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, On Wednesday, Manh 29, as 9:30 a.m. Every lot offered we sell ad shall duplicate freely, as we have made large cash dvances to manufactur-er that must low be realize. Catalogues and seal

On THURSDAY, Marca 30, at 91-2 C'clock Household Furniture. Call and examine our lare and fine stock. Book-Cases, Valnut Wardrobes, degant Parlor Suits, fine Chamber Sets, Marble-To, Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureana, Whatnuts, Hall-Trees, Mattreases, Springs, Extension and Breakfast Talies, Dressing Cases, Office and Parlor Deaks, Show-Cases, Carpets, Floor and Sair Oil-Cloths, Mirrors, etc., G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

117 Wabash-av., N. W.corner Madison-st.

8,500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, March 48, at \$30 o'clock, we will sell a first-class Stock of New Spring Styles Boota, Shoes, Congress, Alexis, Silpers, Tee, &c. JAS P. McNAMABA & CO. Auctioners.

Auction Notice. SPECIAL.

4:5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, after our great catalogue Saie, we will seil 297 Lots Bankrupt Stock Boots and Shoes. Saie will commence prompt, JAS. P. McNANARA & CO., Auctionests. GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ribbons, Notions, Hosiery, &c., For account of Assignes, Wednesday morning, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. Buyers will find great bargains at our Assignme's Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, etc., Wednesday, at 91 JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SIX PIANO FORTES.

Fine Top Buggy, 2-Seat Democrat, 10 Sets Harness, AT AUCTION,
Tuesday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock, at our massroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austionsers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

PACKAGES WHITE AND YELLOW WARE. ASSORTED GLASSWARE AND CHIMNEYS, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock, At Salesrooms, Nos. 118 & 120 Wabash-av. REGULAR TRADE SALE.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, First Caston-Hade Clothing, Merchant Tailors' Stott,
50 CASES MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTH'S
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
Desirable Line of Boots, Shoes, etc.,
At Auction, Thursday Morning, March 30, at 250
o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,
northeest corner of Madson-st. The above are all
fresh and desirable goods, to be sold without reserve
for cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

AT OUR STORES 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST., TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 28, AT 9:30 A. M., pur regular sale of New and Second-hand FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

BANKRUPT STOCK Notions and Fancy Goods, Wednesday morning. March 29, at 10 o'clock.

A stock of over \$2,000 as PEREMPTORY SALE. By FRANK PORTER & CO.

356 West Randolph-st.

AUCTION, Monday, 27th March, 10 o'elock; Parlor, Chambers, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Bruselein and Ingrain Carpets, Rep Set, Secretary, Marhis tables, Stoves, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

B. T. LEE, Auctioneer

By WM. F. HODGES & CO. Catalogue Sale of Elegant Furniture at the private residence, No. 23 PINE-ST., corner of Illinois, Norsh Eds., TUESDAY MORNING, MABCH 28, at 14 celect. Catalogues now ready at our office and residence.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctionsers. VOLUME 29.

SHIRTS.

Manufacture Shirts to ORDER, and carry a large stock ready-made, of their own manufacture.

They use Linear made to their order in Ireland, which are much heavier than usual, and are necessary adapted the present styles of Shirts.

"With their unequaled sy tem of adapting the shape and syle of the garments to the wearer, their experies workmanning in manufacture, and exquisite finish in laundrying, the most complete satisfaction may be relied upon. Orders can be filled in six hours when necessary. 67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago, And Pike's Opers House, Cincinnati.

Buy your Shirts of E. JENNINGS & CO., Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Oriental Shirt, and dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. No. 111 South Clark-st. Factory, No. 420 West Randolph-st.

"A Perfect Fit Guaranteed in Every Case." FINANCIAL

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Banker & Broker.

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We can make loans at 736 per cent without delay, on first-class property in sums of \$15,000 to \$40,000. Call at once on E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st. VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE VINE GAR

For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the FIRM CHANGES I have this day withdrawn from the firm of John Alston & Co.

DAVID G. ALSTON. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, who are authorized to select all debts due, and pay all liabilities or

the late copartnership.

JOHN ALSTON & CO. SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.

BLANK BOOKS, Stationery and Printing,

Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st. DYEING AND CLEANING. LADIES' SUITS.

In Silk, Woolen, and Mixed Goods, cleaned by the DRY OLEANING PROCESS, without ripping by removing the trimmings.

ar removing the trimmings.

AUGUST SCHWARZ,

190 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sta OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
OFFICAGO.
BY SEP FOR CATALOGUE. TO RENT.

To Rent-Stores. Single stores on east side of Clarket., between Mad-bon and Monroe, from May 1. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

SURE INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT. BLACK We are ordered by warshousemen to close out a lot of OLD WHISKY that has been stored for years. It is very high flavor, HILLS, and ONE gallon will make FIVE. Sample at our office, 39 River-at.

BECKWITH BROS.

JETTINE.

JETTINE LADIES, TRY IT.

It gives a new and beautiful appearance to Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The newslest, most enterprising, and popular journal in he Trans-Missouri country. Always contains the very latest and most complete news from the Rocky Mountain Mining Districts. Daily, \$3: Westly, \$3 per year.

The Omaha Bee has just issued an illustrated supplement, containing a full description of the Gold Flaids, which extend all through the Black Hills, Fowder River, has Hig Horn regions. It contains a full description of soid, the fine connerty the adaptability of the soil to agricultural purposes, its insafansition is finely on to reach the mines, and what is necessary for a miner's suith, and he fact a complete energiopodis for those going or think-at of going to the new Ridorado. It is full and complete the supplemental of the present fraction of the prospecting and almost for mine. Full instruction news in regard to the mines, and subjects of the present fraction news in regard to the mines. Special correspondent among the mines. In special correspondent among the mines.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Just Ready,

Just Ready,

THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

By John T. Morse, Jr. 2 vols. crown &vo. \$4.50.

The publishers confidently amounce this work as as of the most important contributions recently made to the political history of the United States. It treats of a critical period, when the nation was in its infancy; of the beginning of the long contest between the North and South; of the circumstances which, only have years after the close of the Revolutionary War, have years after the close of the Revolutionary War, have also been accounted to precipitate a new war with Great British and serious complications with France. Of the adoption of the Constitution, the organization of the new Covernment, the initial financial measures, Genet's mission, and the Whisky Insurrection, it gives a full and careful account. The chapters on Hamilton's professional and private life, and on the duel in which he periahed, will be found models, respectively, of keen saalysis and concise narrative.

LETTLE, BEOWN & CO., Publishore, 24 Washington-sa, Boston.